FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 196 *7 October 1983*

ALBANIA

Foreign Minister Malile's Speech at UNGA Session B 1
Assembly Greetings to GDR on National Day B 7

BULGARIA

Belchev's 1984 Draft Budget at National Assembly C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 30 Sep]
Tanchev Address to UN General Assembly C 6
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Oct]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leaders Send Anniversary Congratulations to PRC D 1
Husak Receives New Ambassador to Hungary D 1
Strougal Meets With Hungarian Ambassador Kovacs D 1
Daily Sees Walesa Award as 'Provocative' Gesture D 1
Chnoupek Address to UNGA Session Reported 5 Oct D 1
Further Reportage on Grenada Premier's Visit D 3
Strougal Toast at Dinner D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 4 Oct]
Bishop on Visit's Results D 5
Delegation Departs D 5
CSSR-Grenadian Communique Reported D 5
Dzur Attends People's Army Celebration 6 Oct D 6
Attends Wreath-Laying Ceremony D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Remarks on War, Summit, Reunification E 1
[Martos in Vienna DIE PRESSE 6 Oct]
Herbert Krolikowski Calls for 'Military Balance' E 1
[cross-reference]
Mecklenburg Receives Grenadian Prime Minister E 1
PRC 34th Anniversary Celebrated by Committee E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Sep]
Honecker Receives Military Academy Graduates E 2
Honecker Toast Reported E 2
Honecker Presents Awards To Mark National Day E 5
Award Ceremony Speech Reported E 5
National Day Orders Issued E 6
Berliners Honor War Victims E 7

Tunnels Dug Under Border Minefields [DPA] E 7
Bavarian Border Devices Dismantled [DPA] E 8
Some LPG's Now Using Straw as Fodder Swine E 8
No Savings From 1983 Daylight Saving Time E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Sep]

HUNGARY

Losonczi's 29 September United Nations Address F 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 1 Oct]
Ferenc Vernai Backs Andropov Statement F 6
[NEPSZABADSAG 1 Oct]
Varkonyi Leaves New York After UN Session F 8
Apro-Led Delegation Returns From USSR F 8
Deputy Chairman Sarlos Tours Hajdu-Bihar F 8
Hungarian Television Beaming Slovak Broadcast F 8
[Bratislava PRAVDA 23 Sep]

POLAND

Walesa Speaks at Shipyard on Peace Prize [AFP] G 1
Politics Behind Nobel Prize Decision Viewed G 1
Party Publicist Criticizes Catholic Weekly G 3
[Szymanskiy in GAZETA ROBOTNICZA 12 Sep]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Baldridge 6 Oct Meeting Reported H 1
Ceausescu Receives U.S. Businessmen H 2
Attendance at Zhivkov Bucharest Arrival H 2
Ceausescu, Zhivkov Talks Begin H 3
Ceausescu, Zhivkov Exchange Toasts H 3
Pungan Receives Serbian Assembly President H 4
Andrei Meets With Dignitaries at United Nations H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Spiljak Assesses UN General Assembly Session I 1
Mojsov Address to Nonaligned Countries at UN I 2
Nicaragua's Ramirez Arrives in Belgrade I 4
Meets Spiljak I 5
Luncheon Speeches Reported I 5
Talks With Markovic I 8
Meets Assembly Officials I 8

FOREIGN MINISTER MALILE'S SPEECH TO UNGA SESSION

AU061125 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 6 Oct 83

["The People's Socialist Republic of Albania Pursues an Open, Principled and Consistent Foreign Policy - The Speech of Comrade Reis Malile, Head of the Delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly - "ATA headline; speech given on 5 Oct]

[Text] Tirana, Octover 6 (ATA) -- At the morning session of the UN General Assembly held on October 5, 1983, the floor was also taken from the head of the delegation of the PSR of Albania, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Reis Malile, who said:

Mister President, the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, just as at the preceding sessions of the UN General Assembly, will now, too, express without reservations the opinions of its government about the present international events and political situation, convinced that in so doing it will make its modest contribution to the cause of peace and security. We think that only an open and illusionless debate will be useful to the cause of the freedom-loving peoples and countries.

The international political situation has in no way improved compared with the preceding year. On the contrary, it is more turbulent, more complicated and very tense. Because of the policy of aggression, oppression and dictate pursued by the superpowers and the other imperialist powers, many peoples and countries have had to face strong economic, political and military pressure, endure innumerable privations and even live with situations of war.

The Developing Countries Should Resolutely
Oppose the Imperialist Plunder

This situation is further aggravated by the world economic crisis which is going on for many years now. The world economy remains in a state of stagnation, in some countries there has been a further decline of production, or only some imperceptible growth. The shrinking of markets has caused exports on a world scale to fall. The colossal debts, which the monopolies and the governments of the big capitalist powers used to advertise as the way of salvation and indeed enrichment, have now turned into new chains which imperialism has thrown onto different peoples and countries. All this situation has led to record levels of unemployment, constant price rises and to further deterioration in living standards. In many countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America people live under subsistence level, and true human dramas are unfolded. Today it is becoming clearer than ever that the idea of a "new international economic order", in spite of the good intentions which some people might have proceeded from, remains an Utopia, because the imperialists and neo-colonialists never renounce their privileges and dominant positions. A fresh example in this direction is provided by the recent UNCTAD conference in Belgrade, which ended without any result, and this because the industrialized countries, with the United States of America at the head, openly opposed the demands of the developing countries. So it was proved once again that one can never rely on the moralizing preachings of the imperialist powers. We think that the correct path is the resolute opposition to neo-colonialist plunder, the takeover and independent management of national assets. The developing countries have the possibility to impose on the industrialized powers their just demands for equal exchanges in the economic field and for cooperation of mutual benefit.

The international political situation, which continues to deteriorate and be ridden with fresh conflicts, objectively is the result of the stepping up of the militarist and aggressive course of the United States of America and the Soviet Union and their rivalry for domination and hegemony. In any major event of the world today, in any regional conflict we come up against either superpower or both of them. In one way or the other, to this or that degree, all the peoples are faced with their interference and are threatened by the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. In many regions and zones of the world, like Afghanistan and Lebanon, the whole Near East, Central America, South Africa and Southeast Asia, etc, local conflicts and wars are causing the peoples sufferings and misery.

Peace and Security in Europe and in the World
Are Safeguarded and Strengthened by Opposing
the Aggressive Policy of the Superpowers

The development of events in Europe shows that tension and insecurity on this continent have become even greater. It is a fact that for its security many institutions have been set up which keep on growing, innumerable meetings are held and there is plenty of talk about it. A big fuss was made when the Final Act was signed in Helsinki, the same happened at the Belgrade meeting and more recently with the Madrid compromise. However, apart from demagogical propaganda, the peoples are seeing no concrete measure which would justify, no matter how little, the "optimism" of the marathon meetings of "European security."

What is the worth of all these meetings, documents, acts and resolutions when Europe has been turned into a real depot of conventional and strategic weapons, when the U.S. imperialists are adding to Europe their cruise and Pershing-II missiles and when the Soviet social-imperialists have targeted their SS-20 missiles against the European countries. Vain illusions are created and spread about the talks being held in Geneva on these nuclear weapons. But the European peoples cannot expect their security to come from some mathematical calculations that are offered to public opinion every day by the propaganda inspired and controlled by the superpowers, such as the proposals and counterproposals about the number of missiles to be deployed on this continent. To accept such sophisms means to fall into the trap of the theory of the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union; consequently it means to submit to their dictate.

Peace and security in Europe and in the world are safeguarded and strengthened by opposing the aggressive policies of the superpowers, giving them no possibility to exploit the political and economic links they have with different states in order to harm and attack the peoples of other countries, to threaten their freedom and independence.

Expressing the view of socialist Albania, the leader of our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has said: "Neither the Atlantic Pact, the Warsaw Treaty, the military bases established in various countries, nor the superpowers' atomic weapons guarantee the defence of the European countries, their free and independent development, their sovereignty and territorial integrity. They are secured by breaking up these pacts and by sending the American and Soviet soldiers back to their homes and smashing the political, economic and military chains with which Washington and Moscow have bound Europe".

For a long time now we are hearing statements and theorizing about the threat posed by the military blocs and their activities, but all this is empty talk if it is not accompanied with concrete deeds.

Such preachings become all the more worthless and indeed harmful when their authors grant facilities and make favours to the soldiers of the United States and the Soviet Union, which creates for the imperialist superpowers favourable ground for their further penetration, thus posing a threat to other countries and to peace in general.

For its part, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has carried out into effect what it has stated. It will never allow the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory, nor will it allow anybody to infringe on or threaten from its territory the interests, the freedom and national independence of the neighboring peoples and states. The opposition of millions and millions of people in Europe and everywhere in the world to the superpowers' arms race and the threat of war is followed with sympathy and understanding by the Albanian people. We join in this because it is only through the determined efforts of the peoples that the warmongering plans of the imperialists can be foiled.

Socialist Albania Has Been and Will Always Be a Factor of Peace and Stability in the Balkans

We think in the Balkans, too, the superpowers have stepped up their attempts at interfering, at stirring up the dark forces and misunderstandings in order to keep the spirit of confrontation alive and to undermine the good neighbourliness among the peoples and countries of the region.

The Albanian Government rightly understands the sincere concern and efforts aimed at ensuring peace in the Balkans, and any constructive and realistic step in this direction that would serve this aim will find its support. It adheres to the view that for peace to be strengthened in the Balkans it is necessary to oppose the policy of interference of the USA and the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of any country of the peninsula, to take concrete steps for the dismantling of foreign military bases, not to give facilities to the superpowers' naval and air forces and to cut all with the aggressive pacts led by them. Such steps would respond to the true aspirations of the peoples of the Balkans to live in peace and friendship among themselves. Socialist Albania has been and will always be a factor of peace and stability in the Balkans. In the future, too, it will not fail to render its contribution to building a lasting collaboration on the basis of the policy of good neighbourliness and the principles regulating relations between sovereign states.

European developments are also linked with the situation in the Mediterranean. The peoples of this area see with legitimate concern the superpowers' activities who have militarized this sea and are practising the gunboat policy. Even when a small country dares to raise its voice about the extremely insecure situation in the Mediterranean, all sorts of accusations are levelled at and even threats made against it. There is much talk today about the pollution of the environment in this sea and the measures which should be taken for cleaning it. But we think that its cleaning must begin with doing away with the more dangerous and deadly pollution -- that is, the naval fleets of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

A Further Escalation of the Imperialist-Zionist Plot Against the Arab Peoples

Much has been said about the situation in the Middle East here at the UN, a great number of resolutions have been adopted, the policy of Israel has been condemned, yet it continues for decades on end pursuing the road of aggression, expansion and colonization of the Arab territories, driving the Palestinians from their own land, and committing monstrous crimes against them.

The martyred Palestinian people, in particular, have become the target of the criminal attacks of Zionism and imperialism. The policy of Israel in the occupied territories is the policy of genocide, of denying the Palestinian people their national identity. A year ago, Israel attacked Lebanon and is actually carrying out its de facto partitioning. All this aggressive and expansionist activity on the part of Israel has been directly instigated and supported by U.S. imperialism. Moreover, today we are witnesses of the facts that U.S. Marines have planted themselves firmly in Lebanon.

The stationing of U.S. military troops in Lebanon and along with them of some other European countries is a precendent fraught with very dangerous consequences. In fact, this is tantamount to legalizing an act which, in one form or another, paves the way to the return to the old policy of the imperialist powers, which, under the pretext of "restoring order" dispatched their armed forces to various countries in order to establish their domination there.

The present-day developments in the Middle East go to show clearly about a further escalation of the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arab peoples.

After Camp David, Israel attacked and occupied a great part of Lebanon and hit hard the Palestinian movement. Now it is concocting plans for the submission of Jordan and seriously threatens Syria with war. The U.S. and Israeli military staffs plan and work on how to attack and submit other Arab countries, one after the other.

The activity of Israel against the Arab peoples is incited and favoured by the policy of the Soviet Union, too, by its plots and deals with the USA. It is a known fact that, besides clashes and conflicts that occur between them, efforts are also made to come to agreement to the detriment of the peoples. This is obvious in the mutual concessions which they demand from and make to each other so that each can act undisturbed in Afghanistan and Poland, in the Middle East and in Central America. In spite of mutual declarations and attacks exchanged between Moscow and Washington, the theory of the spheres of influence is in action.

The development of events in the Near East is also part of a plot hatched up by the West and the East in order to put in between two fires and suffocate the anti-imperialist revolution of the valiant Iranian people who, with their resolute struggle, toppled the shah's regime and drove the U.S. imperialists out of their country.

We are confident that the Arab peoples and the other peoples of this region will not allow the imperialists and the Zionists to act to their detriment. They will find the strength to unite and to stay the criminal hand of the aggressors. Experience has shown that when the peoples of the Arab countries close their ranks and strengthen their unity, they have the forces and means to compel the aggressors to "reason".

There is no doubt that the cessation of the Iraq-Iran conflict, the settling of disagreements between them through negotiations would serve the interests of these peoples themselves and those of the Middle East in general, and would avoid further superpower interference in this neuralgic spot.

The Albanian people and their government will always support the struggle of the valiant Palestinian people to gain their undisputable national rights, the struggle of the other fraternal Arab peoples for the liberation of the territories occupied by Israel, and their struggle to expose and foil the intrigues and plots of the superpowers.

The Albanian people also support the just struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their country from the Soviet occupiers.

The imperialist doctrine of the encitement of local wars, feuds and rivalries as a means of domination and hegemony on the peoples, is seen clearly on the African Continent, too, where conflicts are fanned up almost with periodic regularity. Chad is the most recent example of imperialist intervention. The people of this country are killed and destroyed while others profit from this.

The Albanian delegation is of the opinion that the people of Chad have the possibilities and must be allowed to solve their own problems by themselves, in harmony with their national interests, without any interference from abroad, under no pretext whatsoever.

The imperialist powers do their utmost to keep Africa subjugated, undeveloped, divided, so as to ensure the continuation of their neo-colonial exploitation of this continent. They do not even hesitate to support such regimes as the racial regime of South Africa, which is but another Israel in the hands of imperialism in Africa. Without the support of the USA, in the first place, South Africa would not have dared to continue to keep Namibia still under occupation, and to use fascist methods to suppress the people of South Africa who continue to live in segregation and deprived of all their rights. The African peoples have never reconciled themselves to this situation, but have fought and continue to fight against imperialist interference, against racism and racial discrimination. The Albanian people and government have powerfully supported and backed up the just struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and national independence, the struggle of the African peoples for uprooting colonialism.

The Latin American Peoples Are Facing Pressure and Direct Attacks of US Imperialism As Well As the Tricks of Soviet Social-Imperialism

A very grave situation has been created in Central America, where the United States of America has stepped up pressure and open military interference against the freedom-loving people of Nicaragua, and in financing and dispatching mercenary troops in order to suppress the struggle of the peoples of this region. The events in Central America prove that the USA can in no way reconcile itself to the situation created in its "backyard", where the peoples have risen against oppression, plunder and exploitation.

The Latin American peoples are facing pressure and direct attacks of US imperialism, as well as the tricks of Soviet social-imperialism that is trying to make use of the antagonism between these peoples and US imperialism in order to pave the way for its penetration there.

The Albanian people are with the Latin American peoples who want to get rid of the brutal interference of US imperialism. We support the right of the Nicaraguan people to live free and independent in their own country, the struggle of the Salvadoran people, and the sovereign right of Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.

Southeast Asia has become today again the target of plots and interference by the superpowers, whose policy is aimed at inciting divisions and creating new conflicts so as to open the road for their neo-colonialist penetration and military expansion in that region. We have supported and will support the right of the peoples of that region to live free and independent, against any interference and intrigue of the superpowers.

The Albanian Government appreciates the withdrawal of part of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and hopes that this process will continue. The superpowers have vilely speculated at the expense of the Kampuchean people who for years on end have suffered from the savage onslaughts of US imperialism and the massacres of the Pol Pot gang. It is high time that international community should recognize the reality and sincerely help the Kampuchean people. Proceeding from these considerations and strictly abiding by the principles of the undeniable right of the peoples and nations to be fully independent and to decide for themselves without any foreign interference, the government of the PSR of Albania has decided to recognize the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

We hold that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea must occupy its own seat in the United Nations, which is unjustly held by the representatives of the Pol Pot gang.

Although 30 years have elapsed from the end of the war in Korea, this country remains divided. The U.S. troops must go away from South Korean and the Korean people must be given the legitimate right to live united in their homeland.

In this picture of the events between the two sessions of the UN General Assembly, what strikes one's eye is that more or less, in varying degrees, the imperialist superpowers are the protagonists of the grave and turbulent situation existing in the world. Each of them strives to achieve economic, political and military superiority over the other, to occupy new markets and secure spheres of influence. The crisis has made them even more aggressive. However, it is also a fact that the policy of oppression and exploitation, of aggression and dictate, is running up more and more against the great resistance of the freedom-loving peoples and countries. The development of events will show whether the imperialist powers will lead the world into a new conflagration and catastrophe, or the peoples will say stop to war and save mankind. Therefore, the struggle for the strengthening of national independence, for peace and security in the world is closely connected with the unmasking and the stern opposition of the aggressive policy of the imperialist superpowers.

Mister president, our state has pursued an open, principled and consistent foreign policy. It stands for the development of relations and cooperation with all those countries which abide by the principle of equality, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for the sovereignty and the right of each people to have the social system they desire. The Albanian Government has always shown goodwill and correctness in the development of relations with other states. It has been and is against any dictate in the relations between sovereign states. We will never reconcile ourselves to the distortions and insinuations which are made with the aim of obscuring our correct stands and demands. For 35 years now Britain has illegally blocked the Albanian monetary gold plundered by the Hitlerites. This gold is part of the sweat and toil of our people and must be returned to them together with its interest. Our people will defend their interests with determination and to the letter and will fight against injustices which have been and are still being done to them.

Albania Forges Ahead and Becomes Daily Stronger Without Loans or Credits, Following a Completely Independent and Sovereign Policy

The economic and political situation in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is healthy. Our people have achieved important successes in all fields of life and in the fulfillment of development plans by relying on their own forces.

The people in our country live free from the nightmare of insecurity about the morrow, because the phenomena, which are seen in many countries of the world, such as crisis, inflation and unemployment, price rises, drug-addiction and other ills, do not exist. The wellbeing of the working masses rises constantly and they look into the future with confidence.

All the victories achieved by our people in these four decades of the people's power are due to our genuine socialist order, the correct leadership of the party of labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great son of the Albanian nation, at the head.

There are overzealous propagandists who write pages out of number full of calumnies against socialist Albania, depicting it as a "mysterious," "isolated" country, etc. Of course, we do not expect benevolence and praise from such people who represent certain reactionary circles, who have made it their profession to fable things from hostile chauvinist positions. This does not worry us in the least. The truth is that Albania forges ahead and becomes daily stronger, without loans or credits, following a completely independent and sovereign policy. Though a small country, it copes boldly with the various imperialist and social - imperialist pressures and plots and does not deviate from its correct and honest road of socialism. Our people are determined to go on marching along this road, because life has shown them that only this has brought them continuous progress and development, genuine freedom.

Mister president, in this session of the UN General Assembly the Albanian delegation will join its efforts with those of the freedom-loving countries and will not fail from rendering its contribution to the cause of the peoples, genuine peace and security.

ASSEMBLY GREETINGS TO GDR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU061402 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Greetings telegram by the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the State Council of the German Democratic Republic]

[Text] On occasion of the national holiday, the 34th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic, we send our greetings and best wishes to the people of the German Democratic Republic.

BELCHEV'S 1984 DRAFT BUDGET AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU051632 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 83 pp 3,4

[Report on speech by Finance Minister Belcho Belchev on the 1984 Draft State Budget given at 29 September 10th Session of the 8th National Assembly in Sofia]

[Text] The 1984 draft budget corresponds with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, Minister Belcho Belchev said. It reflects the developments, practical approaches, and instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, on further substantiation of the party's strategic course, as well as on general and comprehensive intensification of the national economy, and development of production capacity of the entire society. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's concluding statement at the BCP Central Committee December 1982 Plenum, and his remarkable speech at the 30 May 1983 Varna national conference on sharply improving production were of special significance for the budget.

The 1984 draft state budget is based on indexes of the Uniform Plan on the Country's Socio-Economic Development. Thus, it guarantees the financial program on proportionally developing the economy, the implementation of the basic social measures and of our obligations in the international labor division. This does not exhaust the possibilities and reserves of the national economy. They must be revealed by the counter-plans, which are an eloquent expression of the development and strengthening of socialist democracy.

The draft budget presented here for discussion and approval has all the characteristics of a socialist budget. For 1984 it envisages revenues to the tune of 17 billion and 754 million leva, and 17 billion and 739 million leva in expenditures. A balance has been reached, and a minimal excess of revenues secured. More than 92 percent of the revenues will come from the economic and other socialist organizations. The sources of these revenues are principally the total profit and the revenue from social security.

Dwelling on the portion of the budget dealing with revenues, Minister Belchev pointed out that the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress on the general and comprehensive intensification secures stable revenue sources from the national economy. Compared to the 1983 plan, the total profit will increase by 1 billion, 319 million leva; the amortization deductions by 297 million leva; and the social security deductions by 86 million leva. The overall profit of the economic organizations has a special significance among these sources, for setting the budget revenues and the revenues of the economic organizations.

At the 12th BCP Congress and in the subsequent developments, Comrade Todor Zhivkov thoroughly clarified the role and importance of profit as a basic economic lever used by the state to influence economic activity. The profit level guarantees the social funds for financing health protection, education, culture, the social enterprises, and so forth. Profit is also a source of increasing the working people's collective revenues. The volume of the profit is closely related to the quality of the production, the volume and level of the material expenditures, and labor productivity. The economic and effective utilization of the material and labor resources secures lower prime cost, higher profit, and higher profitability than envisaged. Suffice it to point out that if the material expenditures decrease only one point, there will be an additional national income of almost 360 million leva during 1984. It has been envisaged that during 1984 the economic organizations will contribute to the budget revenues 8 billion, 716 million leva in deductions from the overall profit; 4 billion, 630 million leva -- tax on the profit; and 4 billion, 86 million leva -- turnover tax. Thus, 49 percent of the budget revenues have been secured.

As a result of increased profitability, the share of the profit remaining in the hands of the economic organizations has significantly increased, as compared to 1983. The deductions for the monetary funds, excepting the "Labor Wages" fund, will increase almost 22 percent. Together with the means remaining in the funds by the end of the year, the economic organizations will dispose with significant financial resources of over 8 billion leva. All this confirms the possibilities created by the economic mechanism for forming a solid independent financial basis for solving issues related to expanding socialist reproduction, developing scientific-research and engineering-innovating activities, introducing modern scientific-technical achievements, and developing the collectives socially.

The efforts of the counterplans must be directed mainly at effectively utilizing the material and labor resources. In this context the budget envisages new stimuli and means of influence. Thus, for instance, the saving of raw materials, materials, and energy above the quota set by the state plan tasks will be divided as follows: 30 percent for the "Expanding and Technical Pefection" fund, and 20 percent for the "Labor Wages" and "Social Life and Culture Enterprises" funds.

Simultaneously, as of 1 January 1984 the economic organizations and enterprises-consumers will contribute to the budget revenues an additional 2 percent over the wholesale prices of especially scarce raw materials, materials, fuels, and energy, while the economic organizations and enterprises in Sofia, the okrug cities, and the industrial centers will contribute to the budget 50 leva per month per person for every additional member to the 1983 work force.

The revenues from the turnover tax will increase 5.8 percent, and are in direct relation to the volume, quality, and assortment of the produced and marketed consumer goods and everyday life services rendered to the population. Therefore, the government evaluated the volume of the turnover tax not as a basic revenue of the budget, but as an expression of enriching and diversifying the domestic market goods. Consequently, it is clear that the increase of the turnover tax corresponds with the party and state care and requirements of increasing the production of consumer goods.

It must be pointed out that the possibilities for increasing the production of consumer goods and routine service for the population -- and thus increasing the budget revenues from the turnover tax -- have not been exhausted. Improving the quality of consumer goods and diversifying their assortment has a special significance in this respect.

The development of social production and full employment of our working people created a solid basis for social security. The economic and other socialist organizations will contribute to the state budget 3 billion, 396 million leva for social security and for the Council of Mutally Insuring the Members of the Labor-Producing Cooperations. The total sum of these revenues insures the payment for pensions, fringe benefits, and other benefits and compensations envisaged by the Labor Code.

The revenues from taxes, fees, and other payments on the part of the population represent less than 8 percent of the budget's total volume. The amount to 1 billion, 395 million leva, 1 billion, 121 million of which is income tax. The amount of this tax has been determined in accordance with the revenues of the population, without changing the established order and manner of taxation. Reviewing the part of the budget dealing with the expenditures, the speaker pointed out that they insure the financial resources necessary for implementing the tasks of the Uniform Plan on the Country's Socio-Economic Development, and are divided in funds in accordance with their economic character and purpose.

The volume of the expenditures for financing the material sphere has been set in accordance with the economic approach and mechanism, and the party and state requirements for improving the efficient utilization of the material, labor, and currency-financial resources everywhere and by all, to increase the effectiveness of the financial and credit system in the successful development of the economy.

The budget will provide 2 billion, 350 million leva for financing the capital investments envisaged by the Uniform Plan on the Country's Social-Economic Development. The other capital investments will be financed by the economic organizations' own means, and by bank credits.

A total of 1 billion, 118 million leva have been envisaged for creating basic production funds in the material sphere.

The increase in the economic organizations, independent financial resources and their economic activity profitability, will lead in 1984 to a reduction in budget spending for financing capital investments in almost all economic organizations, except those in the areas of metallurgy, mineral resources, and energetics. The latter have special significance in continuing the proportional and harmonic development of the national economy.

One must point out that the established basic funds have not been fully utilized. According to data of the control organs throughout the country there are idle machines which have costed tens and sometimes hundreds million of leva. Now the goal is to fully and optimally utilize the existing base. Thus, the country will receive a significant amount of additional production. For this purpose, as of 1 January 1984, an obligatory index of profitability per 100 leva production funds will be introduced.

During 1984 the budget will provide 1 billion, 232 million leva for financing capital investments in the nonmaterial sphere, mainly in the area of apartment, school, hospital, and children establishment construction. In this context it must be pointed out that every year almost all peoples' councils maintain that the amounts allocated for their capital investments are insufficient.

The 1982 data shows that 80 percent of the amounts allocated for capital investments for education and culture projects have been utilized; 77 percent for scientific projects;and 76 percent for health protection and social security projects. The means for constructing kindergartens have been utilized by 58 percent; and for constructing schools, by 78 percent. Some peoples' councils have utilized significantly less basic funds than what had been envisaged; Turgovishte: 55 percent, Vidin: 64 percent, Sliven: 67 percent, Mikhaylovgrad: 74 percent, and so forth. The necessary budget means, the independent means of the economic organizations and citizens, and the credits of the State Saving Bank have been secured for financing the construction of apartments envisaged by the Uniform Plan on the Country's Socio-Economic Development.

The means allocated by our country for financing capital investments, regardless of their source, require that 1984 become a decisive year in reconstructing the investment process. The policy to be followed in its implementation was set by the 12th BCP Congress.

Our science has a special place in intensifying the national economy. Some 681 million leva, most of it coming from the economic organizations' independent means, have been allocated for scientific development and the conduct and introduction of scientific research. The budget allocates 180 million leva for fundamental scientific research, and for solving high-risk problems of an inter-branch nature, which surpass the possibilities of the separate economic organizations and ministries.

Some 10 years have passed since the December 1972 BCP Central Committee Plenum, which confirmed the complex long-range program for increasing the people's living standard. This program is a major achievement of the party's April social policy. The real income of the population has increased. The public consumer funds have increased. All this confirms again the power, vitality, and humanity of the socialist system. They are expressed in the state budget means allocated to finance the major social-cultural enterprises. They amount to 5 billion, 972 million leva, not counting the means for basic repair and equipment. Excluding pensions, these means increased by 3.1 percent in 1983, as compared to 1982.(?) However, the possibilities have not been exhausted. They will reveal themselves during the preparation of the counterplans and budgets, as well as in the course of the economic organizations and peoples councils, social and everyday activities, and in the process of urbanization and other projects of common interest connected with the complex construction of the social and technical infrastructure of the appropriate conurbation systems.

The means planned for education will be directed toward the further construction and maintenance of the material base and the maintenance and development of education.

In accordance with these talks, the increase of spaces in the full-day kindergartens, and in the number of students in the uniform polytechnical high schools, professional-education complexes, half-day boarding schools, and universities will lead to a 4.2 percent increase in the expenditures allocated for education during 1984.

The expenditures for health protection, physical culture, sport, and tourism have increased. The envisaged means secure more hospital and sanitorium beds and places in the social care establishments, as planned in the Uniform Plan of the Country's Socio-Economic DEVELOPMENT. Means have been secured for modern medical equipment and equipment for diagonistics and healing, with a view of improving the quality of medical services for the population of conurbation systems of the fourth and fifth functional type, and of the border Strnadzha-Saka areas. The means for tourism and sport must be used for the same goals.

The budget means of financing culture will increase 3.4 percent, as compared to 1983. This will facilitate the continuous development of the nation's spiritual growth, and the implementation of complex programs for the esthetical development of the people and for harmonious development of the personality.

It is necessary to point out that the development of culture is being conducted ever more in accordance with the requirements of the economic approach. The 1984 state draft budget allocates 3 billion, 186 million leva for social security, of which 2 billion, 240 million leva will be used for pensions. As compared to 1980, the average monthly pension will increase 24.4 percent, according to the draft budget.

The increase is mainly the result of the party policy for periodically adjusting the pensions in accordance with the changes taking place in the income of the employed population, and increasing the low pensions. It is expected that during 1984 the number of pensions will increase by 30,000 because of the rise in the number of people reaching pension age. The pension increase has also been affected by the increment in the pensions of agricultural cooperative workers. This increment was in the amount of 65 million, 200,000 leva in 1982.

Some 947 million leva have been envisaged for various forms of help in accordance with the concrete needs of the population. These means secure the payment of benefits for encouraging the birth-rate, as well as indemnities in cases of temporary inability to work, and other forms of help.

Some 300 million leva have been allocated for maintaining the central, okrug, and municipal organs of state government, and for state administration. The means necessary for the country's defense and security have been allocated by the budget. In accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the principles of the economic approach, for the second year in a row the conurbation systems are applying many elements of the cost account. This has increased the economic interest and responsibility related to the final results and effectiveness of both the direct activity of the conurbation system and the activity of all the economic organizations and enterprises in their respective territory.

In addition to the previous payments to the budgets of the peoples' councils from deductions of up to three percent of the balance profit of all revenues of the local economic organizations, the turnover tax, the local taxes and fees, and some other non-tax payments, there will be a new and even greater material connection between the development of the conurbation systems and the enterprises in their respective territory as of 1 January 1984.

It has been envisaged that the enterprises and economic organizations pay to the budgets of the okrug people's councils 5 percent of the total receipts of the "Expansion and Technical Perfection" fund. The executive committees must use these means for expanding and increasing the number of kindergartens, and the number of children in the kindergartens, for completing the construction of the infrastructure of the apartment complexes, and for some educational, health protection, cultural, and social development enterprises of the conurbation systems.

The possibilities of further developing the connection between the people's councils and the economic organizations for jointly organizing social activities, urbanization and other projects of common interest, confirmed the vitality of the effective application of the economic mechanism. During 1982 the economic organizations and the people's councils have concluded contracts for joint enterprises in the amount of 62 million leva.

Some 3 billion, 499 million leva of the total amount of the state budget will be spent by the peoples' councils. Most of this amount will be used for financing health protection and social care, educational establishments, culture, and other social-cultural enterprises.

The 1984 draft state budget secures the necessary means for the accelerated soci-economic development of the conurbation systems from the fourth and fifth functional type of the Strandzha-Sakar border areas during the eighth 5-Year Plan period, and until 1990. In addition to direct amounts, the appropriate peoples' councils will receive a portion of the budget revenue through remision. Only the amount of the remitted turnover tax will increase more than 10 percent in 1984, as compared to 1983, and will amount to 60 million leva.

In accordance with the law on composing and implementing the state budget, the National Assembly must also approve the report on implementing the 1982 budget, the speaker said.

The 1982 state budget has been implemented according to 16 billion, 688 million leva in revenues, and according to 16 billion, 526 million leva in expenditures. The total amount of the revenues exceeds the expenditures by 162 million leva, while the National Assembly had approved an excess of 10 million leva.

The favorable implementation of the 1982 state budget is a result of the efforts of the workers collectives' increase of the economic activity profitability, of the social labor production, and of implementing the 12th BCP Congress' decisions.

Taking into account the reported data on the first 8 months of this year, and the emerging fulfillment of the 1983 Uniform Plan on the Country's Socio-Economic Development, we have reason to declare that this year, too, the budget will be implemented positively, with an excess of revenues over expenditures, despite the radically unfavorable natural climatic conditions. This is possible thanks to the timely and effective measures taken by the Central Committee and the government for compensating the losses, and the selfless working deeds of the entire working people for implementing the counterplans.

The 1984 draft state budget, presented by the government, secures the necessary financial base for implementing the Uniform Plan on the Country's Socio-Economic Development. It has been composed at a time of an exceptionally difficult international economic and political situation. Moreover in 1984 agriculture will develop in the wake of the extremely unfavorable natural climatic conditions of this year. Despite this, the budget is real, well-balanced, and can be implemented. All the necessary preconditions for its implementation have been created.

The reported data for the last 8 months show that the basic indexes, characterizing the activity of the economic organizations, have been fulfilled. Regardless of the general implementation, many economic organizations have not reached the plan indexes for the joint profit, and have allowed an overuse of raw materials and materials. Three months remain until the end of this year. During this period effective measures must be taken to remove the weaknesses allowed by these economic organizations in their economic and financial activity.

Finally, Minister Belcho Belchev said:

There is no doubt that under the leadership of the BCP, and through a general intensification of the national economy, the revenues envisaged by the budget will be exceeded. On behalf of the government I ask you, esteemed comrades, people's representatives, to adopt the proposed draft of the Law on the 1984 State Budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the report on the implementation of the 1982 budget.

TANCHEV ADDRESS TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU041141 Sofia RAOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 83 p 1, 3

[Text] United Nations, 1 Oct (BTA Correspondent Encho Mitov): The general political debates continue at the United Nations. They represent a basic phase in the work of the 38th UN General Assembly session which has opened. Heads of states, premiers, and ministers of foreign affairs of various UN member-countries are continuing to express their countries' stands on the important problems of our time.

At its session last night, the UN General Assembly listened with interest to Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, who from the rostrum of this highest international forum explained in detailed the point of view of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the crucial problems of our contemporary world and acquainted the delegations present with the consistent, principled, and peace-loving policy of our country. Petur Tanchev stated as follows:

Esteemed Mr Chairman: I congratulate you with pleasure on the occasion of your election to the post of chairman of the 38th UN General Assembly. I am convinced that under your competent leadership the work of this session will successfully proceed and produce good results. I would also like to express gratitude to your predecessor, Comrade Hollai, for his efficiency in this post during the 37th session. I also take advantage of this opportunity to greet Mr Perez de Cuellar, the secretary general of the United Nations.

On behalf of my country I also cordially congratulate the State of St. Christopher-Nevis as a new member of the world organization.

Mr Chairman, more than ever the people's attention is focused on the work of the UN General Assembly. This is so because the great problems of our epoch, and above all the question of preventing war and preserving peace are assuming decisive importance, in the literal sense of these words, for the sake of each individual, for the fate of each nation, and for the fate of all mankind. This is so because the present-day international situation is a very grave cause of concern. In the entire postwar history there has hardly been a more complicated and tense period than the present one.

All this happens as a result of the policy conducted by the United States and certain NATO member-countries. This is a policy aimed at achieving military-strategic superiority over the USSR and the other socialist community member-countries. This policy is leading toward a constant intensification of the arms race and to a dangerous exacerbation of the existing tension in various parts of the world, it is leading to the emergence of new "hotbeds" of tension.

Total confrontation is a component of this policy, and it is expressed in the attempts at interference in the domestic affairs of the socialist countries, as well as in the implmentation of slanderous campaigns.

The most recent example in this respect was the campaign conducted against the Soviet Union in connection with the South Korean aircraft incident. Expressing our most sincere regret for the human victims, we at the same time express our conviction that the entire responsibility for this tragedy falls on those who in cold blood have prepared and carried out this criminal and provocative act.

The insinuations of these same forces went so far as to refuse to guarantee the elmentary, normal conditions necessary for the arrival of the Soviet delegation leader at this session.

This policy in international relations actually has no future and no chance of success, either in the political or in the military sector. Because of the extremely dangerous risks which this policy involves for the peoples' fate, it is quite natural that the overwhelming majority of states, which are deeply interested in the preservation of peace and in ensuring an international cooperation based on equal rights and mutual advantage, should oppose it. This was very eloquently confirmed by the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Countries' Conference held in New Delhi, which, as is well known, plays the role of an important positive factor on the international scene. At the same time, the policy of rearmament and confrontation provokes the protest of the largest strata of the worldwide public.

Mr Chairman, never before have there been so many terrible weapons on earth capable of destroying life. This is why mankind has never before so needed the most energetic efforts for the sake of peace, for eliminating the possibility that nuclear war should be transformed into an evil reality. To preserve peace on earth, to rescue human civilization -- this is the main task of our time.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is convinced that salvation lies in the renunciation of the policy of confrontation and arms race, in the implementation of real disarmament, especially as regards the nuclear sector. The existing military-strategic balance is a solid, objective foundation on which we can and must base ourselves in order to achieve this goal. The entire postwar development demonstrates that all efforts to achieve military superiority are vain, and that such efforts merely intensify the danger of a total nuclear conflict. The path toward each state's security entirely passes through the reduction of military confrontation, through disarmament. The policy of disarmament and detente is the sole alternative to mutual annihilation.

At the present moment this irrefutable truth is assuming an exceptionally topical significance for Europe. There the question of decisive importance for the Europeans, as well as for all other peoples in the world, is now being resolved. The choice which our continent is facing once more demands a rejection of the propaganda smokescreen, and most conscientiously to think over the facts, as well as to make a sober and realistic evaluation of all consequences. The truth is that the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European states, as planned by NATO, aims at obtaining one-sided military superiority and represents a deliberate preparation for a first strike against soicalist countries. The thesis that the deployment of missiles allegedly will facilitate the signing of an agreement on the reduction of armaments is totally inconsistent. Naturally, our countries will be forced to adopt respective measures for their legitimate defense. The only real results of the deployment of new missiles in Europe will be an increase in the level of nuclear confrontation. In our nuclear century the security of one state cannot be guaranteed at the expense of other countries' security. It is the duty of all states and of all political leaders to take this fact into consideration.

The Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States are involved in a particularly critical stage. Along with them accelerated preparation is going on for the deployment of new U.S. missiles, and this evokes the greatest concern. It is our opinion that it is not yet too late to select the path of honest agreements, based on the principles of equality and equal security. This historical opportunity should not be missed. The most recent constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet Union represent an essential step forward in this respect. As a European country the People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the point of view that our responsibility in facing future generations requires us to eliminate the nuclear threat in Europe and to give a new impetus to detente, as well as to transform our continent into a continent of peace, free of mass destruction weapons, where all states should cooperate on the basis of fully equal rights and mutual respect, in the interest of the peoples' progress and prosperity.

The successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting is a hopeful element in this connection. Once more this conclusion confirms the fact that the existence of political good will permit us, even under the present, complicated international situation, to achieve mutually acceptable agreements. We think that it is of vital importance to continue the process started in Helsinki, to intensify it so that mutual relations in Europe may develop in confromity with and according to the spirit and the letter of the CSCE final document. From the point of view of the most topical and urgent problems facing our continent we note as particularly significant and hopeful the decision to convene a conference on the measures of consolidating mutual trust and security, as well as on security and disarmament in Europe.

The establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe and the world -- this is why the People's Republic of Bulgaria not only supports the realistic proposals that have been submitted, but actively works toward this end.

Being situated in the Balkans our country is particularly interested in the transformation of this area into a nuclear-free zone. The specific proposals submitted by our country in this respect are well known. They are in full conformity with the policy based on principles, on peace, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans, which Bulgaria is consistently promoting. An eloquent example of this, I would like to recall is our proposal to sign a code on goodneighborly relations with the countries situated in this part of Europe. This policy, based on principles,is in accordance with the interests of all Balkan and European peoples. It represents a real contribution to the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

Being situated in the immediate vicinity of the Mediterranean zone, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is interested in the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in this zone and has great interest in all constructive initiatives aimed at the achievement of this goal.

Mr Chairman, as for the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other countries of the socialist community, the aspiration for peace stems from the very nature of our socialist system. A society which is devoted to efforts and creative work for the well-being of all its members can hardly long for war. The concept of war is alien to such a society an and to its very character. Such a society needs peace and mutually advantageous international cooperation based on equal rights. This is why the socialist community member-states are unrelentingly promoting their constructive and principled policy in defense of peace, a policy aimed at consolidating international security and developing mutual trust and cooperation among peoples. In today's world there is no other possible path except the path of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, and the path of building international relations on the basis of the strict observance of the principles of the UN Charter and the norms of international law.

Recently -- at a time particularly important and, I would even say, fatefully important for the future of mankind -- the peace-loving policy of the socialist community countries was once more confirmed by the Political Declaration adopted in Prague on 5 January 1983, and by the Moscow declaration adopted in June 1983. These documents contain well-founded evaluations of the current international situation, as well as realistic and constructive initiatives and proposals for overcoming tension and solving the crucial problems of our time, above all, the problem of eliminating the danger of nuclear war and stopping the arms race, and the problem of achieving disarmament on the basis of equal rights and equal security.

Unfortunately, these specific proposals and initiatives, aimed at reducing the military danger in Europe and the world, do not receive an adequate reply from the NATO states.

The proposal on signing a treaty on the mutual non-use of military strength and maintaining peaceful relations still awaits an answer.

The wish, clearly expressed by the majority of countries in the world, that all nuclear states should follow the example of the USSR and accept the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, continues to be ignored.

There has been no positive reaction to the USSR's proposal that all nuclear states should freeze their nuclear weapons both quantitatively and qualitatively. On the eve of the present UN General Assembly session the Soviet Union has submitted an important and topical proposal on signing a treaty for banning the use of force in space and from space to earth. We welcome and support this proposal. It is in full conformity with the numerous efforts of the world organization to prevent the transfer of the arms race to space.

It is also a well-known fact that the Warsaw Pact countries have submitted a proposal to start negotiations on limiting naval activities, restricting and reducing naval armaments, and adopting measures likely to promote mutual trust in the marittime and ocean territories. This question is assuming a growing importance as an essential component of the efforts to prevent nuclear war.

Mr Chairman, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is deeply concerned about the lack of real progress in the attempts to liquidate the existing hotbeds of tension.

The situation in the Middle East remains very dangerous. This area is increasingly becoming a frontline in the global aggressive policy of certain imperialist states. Pushed and encouraged by them, Israel persists in its aggression against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon.

We resolutely denounce these actions and insist that Israel should fully withdraw from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after. We insist that the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people should be recognized, including their right for self-determination and for establishing their own state.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is convinced that the only correct path for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem, as it is stressed in the Geneva declaration on Palestine, is the convening of an international Middle East conference, which would encompass, on an equal and mandatory basis, all sides concerned, including the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

We are supporting the efforts to achieve a peaceful and just solution to the Cyprus problem, guaranteeing the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-alignement of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as a full demilitarization of the island and the observance of the interests of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The situation in the southern part of Africa continues to be tense and dangerous as a result of the Pretoria racist regime's illegal occupation of Namibia and of that regime's policy of apartheid, as well as of the acts of aggression against the independent states of this area.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the legitimate struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization -- their only legitimate representative -- for self-determination and independence. Our stand is in full conformity with the will of the majority of states throughout the world, as unequivocally expressed in the UN decisions. It is also in conformity with the decisions of the international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence, held in Paris in April 1983.

The military presence and the direct interference of the imperialist states in the domestic affairs of numerous countries are dangerous and threaten not only the security of individual countries and regions but world peace and security as a whole. We resolutely insist on the cessation of the campaign of threats and provocations against Cuba, the foreign intervention in Nicaragua, and the multifaceted interference in the domestic affairs of these and other countries in Central America. We hope that the efforts of the "Contadora Group" for a peaceful settlement of these problems will be successful.

From this high rostrum I would once more like to confirm the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria entirely supports the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, of the SRV, and of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as well as of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in connection with the elimination of tension around those countries, and with the settlement of controversial questions through negotiations, to insure peace and calm for their peoples.

The elimination of imperialist interference in Afghanistan and the establishment of a zone of peace and stability in southeast Asia, as well as the peaceful reunification of Korea, are likely to contribute greatly to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Mr chairman, the United Nations plays a great role in solving the basic problems of our epoch -- those affecting the interests of all states and peoples.

The preservation of peace and the stopping of military arms race are the most important prerequisites for the successful settlement of the urgent socioeconomic and other problems, crucially important for the well-being of mankind.

We are devoting particular care to the problems of development. As a country with a dynamic and stable economy we are interested in elminating artificial obstacles and barriers, and in the establishment of cooperation based on equal rights and mutual advantage, to be guaranteed by the reorganization of international economic relations based on justice and democratic foundations, and by the establishment of a new economic order. In this connection we are supporting the demand promptly to begin global negotiations on this subject and we are ready to discuss any constructive proposal whatsoever in this important field.

Mr chairman, I would like to close my address by going back to my previous statement, namely, to the question of how to preserve peace and rescue our planet from nuclear disaster. For us Bulgarians there is only one possible answer: As Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council has declared, "the question today is: Will we coexist in peace, or we will annihilate each other. Consequently, the main conclusion to be drawn is: We must construct step by step, and with consistency and firm resolve, new international relations, based on peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems."

As in the past, we are ready today to cooperate with all those who are truly in favor of peace, international understanding, and mutually advantageous cooperation. We will continue to work for the consolidation of the United Nations' role, in strict conformity with the principles and goals proclaimed in its charter.

These principles and goals are in accordance with the interests of all peoples. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will make its active contribution to their achievement.

Thank you for your attention!

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS TO PRC

LD010444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has sent Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, a telegram of congratulations on the national day of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has congratulated Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY

LD062249 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the president of the Republic, received in Prague today the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic, Ondrej Durej. The reception took place prior to his taking office.

STROUGAL MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR KOVACS

LD060702 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] The Czechoslovak premier has received the Hungarian ambassador to Prague. Lubomir Strougal and Bela Kovacs have discussed the deepening of bilateral relations between the two countries.

DAILY SEES WALESA AWARD AS 'PROVOCATIVE' GESTURE

LD061009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 6 Oct 83

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO, under the headline "Dishonoring the Nobel Prize," criticizes the bestowal of this year's Nobel Peace Prize to the failed leader of banned Polish Solidarity, Lech Walesa. RUDE PRAVO recalls that the prize was also given to the warrior Begin, who has on his conscience the genocide of a considerable part of the Arab population, and also to the dissident Sakharov. This year, yet again the award of the Nobel Peace Prize is only a purely provocative political gesture. More silver has been added to the millions of dollars in Walesa's account in the Western banks.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESS TO UNGA SESSION REPORTED 5 OCT

LD052127 Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] New York [no date as received] -- The need for progress in efforts to eliminate the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war was stressed here today by Czechoslovak foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek in his address at the 38th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. He said that Czechoslovakia fully supports the objectives of the Soviet proposals concerning condemnation of nuclear war and the freeze of nuclear weapons, as put forward on the U.N. forum yesterday, and the request that they be placed on the agenda of the session.

"We reject the prospects of Euroshima and Eurosaki. We protest resolutely against the hazardous plans for deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They would upset the existing military balance in Europe in favor of the United States and NATO", Minister Chnoupek said.

He declared that "Czechoslovakia does not reject any realistic proposals for solving the present complicated situation. It does not even reject the zero option. On the contrary, Czechoslovakia is fully in favor of the zero option in which, of course, zero would really mean zero... zero for all systems capable of carrying nuclear warheads". The minister stressed that agreement is still possible when deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe has not yet begun.

Minister Chnoupek warned that in politics, missed chances are usually not repeated, and that it is therefore in the interest of Europe and the whole world for an agreement to be reached in Geneva.

With regard to the results achieved at this year's session of the Committee for Disarmament, he said they were not fully satisfactory, but that the work of the committee must be regarded as extremely important. Experience shows that given sufficient political will of its members, it was capable in the past of drawing up and adopting important documents, to a degree curbing the arms race.

"A proof that also in worsened international political atmosphere, it is possible to agree on concrete measures to improve it, are the positive results of the Madrid meeting", Minister Chnoupek said, stressing that it was necessary to look for and find a common language, and to strive through negotiations for mutual understanding and solutions to existing problems. In sharp contrast with such efforts are some of the negative phenomena of the past several weeks.

Minister Chnoupek singled out the anti-Soviet campaign around the incident of the South Korean plane, and the refusal to ensure secure participation of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Speaking of the threat to peace posed by old and new hotbeds of tension, Minister Chnoupek denounced the ruthless actions of Israeli expansionists, aimed at speeding up changes in the demographic character of the occupied Arab territories.

He also pointed to direct military interventions of the United States which is trying to broaden its military-strategic bridgehead for its interventions in the whole region. Lasting peace can be achieved only on the basis of the complete and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces. Also the interventionist units of the United States and NATO countries must leave Lebanon, Minister Chnoupek said.

He called for the ending of the senseless war between Iraq and Iran, and settlement of their disputes on the basis of mutual respect of independence and territorial integrity, appreciated the efforts of the Afghan Government aimed at a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and improvement of relations with neighboring Pakistan and Iran.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister expressed support for the peace policy of the Indochinese countries, seeking solution to disputes in Southeast Asia by a dialogue, and said it was time that the General Assembly finally grant recognition to the real representatives of the Kampuchean people who have done so much to heal the wounds caused by the Pol Pot regime.

"We protest resolutely against the racist policy of the South African Government.

It is necessary that it cease its unlawful occupation of Namibia and its barbaric attacks on neighboring independent states, particularly the People's Republic of Angola. The Namibian people led by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] must be given the opportunity to realize their rights to self-determination, freedom, and national independence, as provided for in the relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions."

Minister Chnoupek condemned the hegemonist policy of imperialism towards Central American countries and said the grave deterioration of the situation since the last session of the U.N. General Assembly must be ascribed to escalation of acts of aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, and the national liberation movement in El Salvador. In this connection, Minister Chnoupek appreciated the efforts of the Contadora Group to solve the crisis in Central America by political negotiations.

Minister Chnoupek spoke highly of the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and its share in efforts to improve the international situation, to halt the arms race, to establish lasting peace, and to achieve peaceful settlement of conflicts in various parts of the world.

He expressed the conviction that also the United Nations will play a greater part in efforts to improve international relations, and recalled the political declaration issued last January by the Warsaw Treaty which said it was necessary to enhance and strengthen the role of the United Nations in international life, as an important forum for uniting states in the struggle for peace and international security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GRENADA PREMIER'S VISIT

Strougal Toast at Dinner

AU051618 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Prague, 3 Oct (CTK) -- This Monday, Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier, gave a festive dinner in the Cernin Palace in Prague in honor of the Grenadan party and government delegation headed by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the New Jewel Movement party and prime minister of Grenada.

The dinner was also attended by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Karol Laco, deputy federal premier; Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee; ministers of the Federal Government; and other personalities of our political and public life. The members of the Grenadan delegation were also present.

Lubomir Strougal and Maurice Bishop delivered speeches in the course of the evening.

From Lubomir Strougal's Speech

First permit me to welcome you again on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, as well as on behalf of its general secretary and CSSR president, Comrade Gustav Husak. At the same time, I bid you welcome on behalf of the Federal Government. Welcome this autumn to Prague, the capital of our socialist fatherland, in the name of all Czechoslovak people.

The greetings I am conveying to you are simultaneously an expression of appreciation for Grenada's courageous fight for freedom, of appreciation for the revolutionary efforts of the New Jewel Movement Party, and an expression of admiration for the meritorious feat accomplished by your government since the victory of the people's revolution in 1979. I happily recall that the traditions of the centuries of liberation struggles waged by your and our people are inciting the contemporary longings for social transformations, as well as struggles for the welfare of the Czechoslovak and Grenadian people. But we are also unanimous in our resolute anti-imperialist stands, in the endeavor to achieve lasting peace and a new order in the world. We are separated by great geographic distances, but united in the longing for "those who work also to have the power," as the program of your party states.

At the 16th CPCZ Congress, we oriented our country and its people toward building an advanced socialist society. We simultaneously stressed that "we regard it as the greatest success that it has been possible to successfully defend peace despite all the intrigues of world imperialism." This is literally true particularly today, when the U.S. Government and some of its closest allies in the NATO pact want to reverse the military equilibrium of intermediate-range nuclear means in Europe in their favor, rejecting the principle of equality and equal security, placing the existence of other states in danger, and quite shamelessly exacerbating the international situation. We consider it to be the paramount order of the day to defend the cause of peace and international understanding with all our strength, and to resist all attempts to renew the state of cold war and the arms race.

In these difficult times, we have naturally rallied in the socialist community, which has now become the target of the wildest attacks by the forces of imperialism. We still want to negotiate. We still submit proposals. We continue showing good will in the conviction that the world knows of no other way out than to proceed along the path of coexistence and cooperation between countries with different social systems. The final results of the recently concluded Madrid meeting, are the best proof of this. There, political realism was truly victorious, and the hope has again dawned that the philosophy of peace, goodwill, and cooperation, which permeates the Political Declaration that was adopted this January at the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, will also find favor in the ears of the other side.

It is literally true what Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, recently said: "We proceed from the fact that mankind is not doomed to perdition. Feverish armament must, and can, be terminated. Mankind deserves a better fate than to live in a world shaken by conflicts, under the burden of death-bringing arms."

The CSSR is a country lying in the middle of Europe, It is thus vitally bound to the fate of the old continent, where world imperialism has just begun one of its dirty political games. We nevertheless intend to continue consolidating international ties, strengthening the ties of friendship with all progressive and democratic forces of Latin America, Africa, and Asia. We therefore fully take the side of the revolutionary process which celebrates further triumphs in the countries of Central America. That is also why we support the historic struggle waged by the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada for a better future. Because, to quote Comrade Maurice Bishop, these are revolutions which "implement justice, revolutions for foodstuffs, health, dignified housing and clothing, for having running water and improving education, for the people to be masters of their natural resources, for the people to truly rule." Such revolutions have our admiration and our support.

We have stated this aloud in negotiations, and we repeat this again. We are on your side, on the side of all who are threatened and intimidated; we are standing alongside you against the forces of reaction and American imperialism. That is why we will continue strengthening the friendship of our peoples, and the CPCZ's solidarity with the New Jewel Movement. By word, and by deed.

Bishop on Visit's Results

LD061307 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Maurice Bishop, the highest representative of Grenada, gave an interview today to a Radio Prague correspondent on the results of his visit in Czechoslovakia. Among other things, he said that the agreement on cooperation in particular means the supply of energy-producing equipment from Czechoslovakia to Grenada. The Czechoslovak Government pledged to supply Grenada with a number of (?1-megawatt) aggregates, with the first two to be supplied next year. These 1-megawatt aggregates will be an important help in Grenada's electrification program. Czechoslovakia will also supply Grenada with components for housing construction, and Czechoslovak experts will help to set up large-scale cattle feeding stations and other facilities to form the base for Grenada's industrialization. Maurice Bishop described the agreements as of key importance for the advancement of his country and said that his visit to Czechoslovakia was exceptionally useful.

The Grenadian prime minister denied Reagan administration claims that his country, with slightly over 100,000 inhabitants, is a threat to U.S. national security; he said it forms a threat only for those circles opposed to progress. Grenada is a threat for them by its example, as in the short period of 6 and 1/2 years it has rapidly reduced unemployment and secured free education and health care for all its inhabitants.

Delegation Departs

LD061001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A Grenadian party-government delegation led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Party Politburo and the premier of Grenada, ended its official visit to Czechoslovakia today and left Prague. The delegation was seen off at festively decorated Ruzyne Airport by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee; and other officials.

CSSR-Grenadian Communique Reported

LD062036 Prague CTK in English 1636 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Prague -- Ties of friendship and cooperation linking Czechoslovakia and Grenada provide new possibilities for further extension of political contacts and mutually advantageous economic cooperation, said a communique issued here today at the close of an official and friendly visit of a party and government delegation of Grenada, led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Party New Jewel Movement and prime minister. The Czechoslovak delegation at the talks, led by Communist Party Presidium member and premier, Lubomir Strougal, appreciated the achievements of Grenada in the political, economic, and social spheres, expressed full solidarity with the struggle of the Grenada people and government against all intrigues of imperialist reactionary forces, and support for their determination to continue, under the leadership of the party, their efforts to attain the objectives of the revolution.

The Czechoslovak side appreciated Grenada's active efforts on the international forum for peace, security, and social justice, its important share in the outcome of the conference of small non-aligned development island countries in St. Georges, and its constant efforts aimed at securing the declaration of the Caribbean as a zone of peace, independence, and development.

During thier talks, the delegations of Czechoslovakia and Grenada expressed concern over the heightening international tension, and stressed the need to preserve peace and avert the threat of war, especially nuclear.

They voiced their resolve to continue efforts aimed at deepening the process of detente, curbing the arms race, and speeding up the disarmament process with the ultimate aim of general and complete disarmament. They condemned the U.S. and NATO policies of arms buildup, and expressed support for the disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The two countries follow with concern the worsening situation in Central America and the Caribbean, caused by the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist policy of the United States, and condemn the escalating armed aggression against Nicaragua, growing attacks on the independence of Cuba, Grenada, and Suriname, and brutal suppression of patriotic forces in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Chile, the communique said.

Czechoslovakia and Grenada called for a speedy settlement of the Malvinas question on the basis of U.N. resolutions, denounced the Israeli aggressive policy against Arab countries, and voiced the demand for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

They affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence, condemned the aggressive policy and actions of South Africa against neighboring countries. They expressed full support for the people of South Africa, led by the African National Congress (ANC) for freedom and overthrow of the racist apartheid regime.

They also expressed support for the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its international political initiative aimed at ensuring peace and security of the state, and normalization of relations with neighbouring countries.

Czechoslovakia and Grenada expressed the conviction that the efforts to put an end to the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq will be successful, and voiced support for the initiative of the three Indochinese countries to extend their dialogue and ASEAN states, and to create a region of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

DZUR ATTENDS PEOPLE'S ARMY CELEBRATION 6 OCT

LD062120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] At the Vinohrady Theater in Prague, a meeting of working people and members of the Czechoslovakia People's Army on the 39th anniversary of the Carpatho-Dukal operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army was held today. It was attended by a delegation of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, Federal Government, and the Central Committee of the National Front led by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense. Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, in his speech stressed that our Army is modern and ready to fulfill its patriotic and international mission.

The joint heroic struggles of Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers against Hitlerite occupants were recalled at the meeting in the Vinohrady Theater in Prague today by Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia. He greeted our soldiers on behalf of members of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and stressed the importance of the inseparable friendship of peoples of both our countries and our armies sealed with blood in the struggle with German fascism.

A festive meeting on the occasion of the anniversary of the Carpatho-Dukla operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak People's army was held also in Bratislava today.

Attends Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD061653 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] A solemn ceremony was held today at the central burial place for Soviet troops, the Olsany Cemetery in Prague, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Carpatho-Dukla operation and on Czechoslovak People's Army Day.

The wreaths of the Federal and Czech National Front Central Committee, of the CPCZ City Committee and of the National Front City Committee in Prague was laid by the deputy chairman of the National Front Tomas Travnicek, and by other representatives.

A tribute to the memory of the dead heroes was also paid by the Czechoslovak People's Army, by the Federal Ministry of the Interior and by the People's Militia in a joint wreath which was laid by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; by the federal minister of the interior, Vratislav Vajnar, and by the head of the main headquarters of the People's Militia, Miroslav Novak.

A wreath of the Armed Forces of the USSR was laid by representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations at the ministry of National Defense, and of the Central Group of Forces (Czechoslovakia). The representatives of the CSSR National Front and of the Soviet Armed Forces also laid wreaths at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague.

HONECKER REMARKS ON WAR, SUMMIT, REUNIFICATION

AU061417 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Peter Martos Report: "Honecker Praise for Austria; Geneva: Compromise 'In the Last Minute?'"]

[Excerpts] Demonstrative, unreserved praise for Austria's policy as well as the concurrent warning that "everything will change" in the event of a NATO arms build-up, were central to statements made by Erich Honecker, State Council chairman and SED general secretary in talks with Austrian journalists on 5 October.

To a DIE PRESSE question on how he saw the proposal made by U.S. President Reagan on Tuesday, Honecker expressed himself "very skeptical that the desired success in Geneva could be achieved with it." His skepticism was based on the conviction that there is no sense in developing new weapons in order to be able to scrap the old ones, he said. The Pershing II missile is a first-strike weapon which "supports the theory that nuclear wars can be waged and won." It is an illusion to believe, he said, that such a war could be limited to Europe. If the United States pledged not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons, as well as to freeze the arsenals, that would be "more favorable," according to Honecker.

Only one single time did the State Council chairman seem to address both superpowers: to the DIE PRESSE question about the "absolute" antithesis -- denigrating the armament of the opponent on the one hand and extolling one's own armament as a means of ensuring peace on the other -- Honecker noted that the "propaganda battle of good and evil" must be terminated. He did not forget, however, to point out that the GDR -- like Austria -- does not constitute any danger to the world. "The about-face from the principle of peaceful coexistence is being effected by the United States and by some NATO partners, I am not going to say which ones." Honecker stated that "preconditions are necessary" for a summit meeting of the superpowers. He categorically denied that a unification of the two German states was possible because "socialism and capitalism cannot be united."

HERBERT KROLIKOWSKI CALLS FOR 'MILITARY BALANCE'

For an interview with Herbert Krolikowski, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, published in Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 October, conducted by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Colonel M. Ponomarev, see the Eastern Europe section of the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MECKLENBURG RECEIVES GRENADIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD062042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) -- Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, had a friendly talk today with Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Political Bureau and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada. The politician was in Berlin on a stopover. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on current issues of the international situation and on the development of cooperation between the GDR and Grenada. The two sides paid tribute to the high level of relations between the two states and stressed their joint responsibility for securing peace.

The meeting was also attended by Grenada's Minister of Foreign Affairs Unison Whiteman, and deputy GDR Minister for Foreign Affairs Bernhard Neugebauer.

PRC 34TH ANNIVERSARY DRAFTED BY COMMITTEE

AU290929 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday a film show was held in the International Press Center of the GDR in Berlin at the invitation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the PRC. Paul Wandel, chairman of the GDR-PRC Committee, welcomed as guest Li Qiangfen, PRC ambassador to the GDR, members of the friendship committee, as well as numerous representatives of social organizations and state organs of the GDR. In his introductory words Paul Wandel wished the Chinese people further successes and stressed that in view of the threat to mankind by the confrontation and intensive armament policy of imperialism, there is no more important common concern than to untiringly work for peace, detente, and cooperation.

HONECKER RECEIVES MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

LD031726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1423 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- In Berlin on Monday, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, received this year's graduates from the military academies. In the Council of State building, he congratulated the commanders, political and staff officers of the National People's Army (NVA), the Border Troops, and other GDR protection and security organs as well as officers from the Polish Army on their study results. During their several years of study at the Friedrich Engels Military Academy; the Wilhelm Pieck Political Military School; the Military Transport and Communications Department of the Friedrich List Transport College; the Military Medical Department of the Ernst Moritz Arndt University; and at military academies in the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, the graduates gained sound knowledge of social and military sciences.

With tumultuous applause the graduates of 1983 welcomed Erich Honecker as well as the following members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, Werner Felfe; Joachim Herrmann; Army General Heinz Hoffmann; Werner Krolikowski; Army General Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Alfred Neumann; Paul Verner; and Egon Krenz. Also present were Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, as well as other figures.

A cordial greeting was extended to the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; the representative of the Joint Supreme Command for Warsaw Pact Forces in the GDR, Army General Ivan Shavrov; and to member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Colonel General Alexey Lizichev. Also present was Polish Ambassador to the GDR Maciej Wirowski.

The defense minister, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, reported to Erich Honecker that the graduates in Karl Marx Year had completed their studies with good and excellent results.

Honecker Toast Reported

LD031809 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN) -- In his toast at the reception for graduates of military academies, Erich Honecker stated:

As the report from Comrade Army General Heinz Hoffmann shows, this year we have again had good results in the military academic training of cadres for the National People's Army (NVA). On behalf of the party and state leadership and in my own name, I express very cordial congratulations to you, dear comrade graduates of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, the Wilhelm Pieck Political Military School and the other military academies of the GDR, the Academy of the General Staff of the Soviet Forces and the other Soviet military academies, as well as the Military Academy of the Polish Army, and I thank you for the work that you have accomplished.

At the same time, I thank the commanders and permanent staff of all these military establishments for every year providing the armed forces of the German workers' and peasants' state with class conscious, military highly trained, and capable cadres. The graduates of 1983 will assume responsible positions in troops and on staffs at an important point in time. More clearly than ever before, it is becoming evident that the results of all the efforts of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other allied states towards politically, economically, and militarily strengthening socialism are decisive for the future of the globe and the fate of the peoples.

As a result of their unprecedented arms drive policy and confrontation strategy, the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO are threatening mankind. It is the game played by U.S. and NATO adventurers with nuclear first-strike weapons, which is contemptuous of mankind, that is bringing all peace-loving forces into the arena. All those circles in the imperialist camp that seek to further exacerbate the international situation in a new round of nuclear arming must be checked. The opportunity for averting the threat of an atomic inferno still exists. During the last few decades, immense changes have taken place in the world. This was impressively demonstrated by the international conference in honor of Karl Marx held here in Berlin.

It is thanks to the heroic efforts of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist defense coalition that the approximate military strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was achieved and reliably stabilized. In this way a new historic situation was created, a fundamentally changed initial basis for the struggle to secure peace.

The peace strategy outlined by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries at the meetings of their leaders in Prague and Moscow is a realistic program to mobilize the peoples. This becomes very clear in the latest statement by Yuriy Andropov on the international situation. It states unequivocally that the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is unswervingly directed toward the preservation of peace and to ensuring the security and peaceful cooperation of nations. The response to this statement, made at an historic hour, is world-wide. It calls for a positive reaction from the ruling circles in the West.

The people of the GDR and its soldiers stand in the forefront of the resolute defenders of peace. We are faithfully fulfilling the pledge we made when our socialist worker-peasant state was born; a pledge to do all that we can so that war will never again start from German soil. Peace and peace again -- that is the state doctrine of our republic. No one and nothing can shake that doctrine. The weapons wielded by the soldiers of our National People's Army, the Border Troops, and the other protective and security organs, as well as the weapons wielded by the members of the working class militia, serve to implement this doctrine. Not much imagination is needed to perveive where the U.S. and NATO leaders would be heading if the workers and peasants in the socialist countries did not have excellent weapons. That is why the socialist military power, the fighting power and combat-readiness of the fraternal socialist armies -- with the glorious Soviet Army as their core -- bear a truly historic responsibility so that any act of aggression against socialism becomes a deadly risk for imperialism.

Together with all who cherish peace and the future of our globe, the working people and army personnel of the GDR will intensify their efforts in order to make peace invulnerable. We cannot and will not stand idly by in the event that new U.S. intermediate-range missiles appear in Western Europe and the FRG becomes the launching pad for a nuclear first strike against the socialist states.

In the struggle for the noblest cause of the world, socialism and peace, we place great expectations on you, comrade graduates, for the fulfillment of your military duty. Reliably protecting socialism and preserving peace on a lasting basis includes the readiness and ability to smash uncompromisingly any imperialist aggression under all conditions. As officers, you stand at the top where the fighting power and combat readiness of the armed forces are forged.

Therefore, mobilize the troops and staffs to strive constantly for excellent results in political and combat training, in the system of duty and combat service. Work untiringly to gain better and better mastery of cooperation in the coalition system. Strive to introduce the most up-to-date knowledge of socialist military science, namely the experiences of the Soviet Armed Forces, into practice in the armed forces and use it to master modern arms as well as battle, leadership, and security equipment. Do all you can to instruct and train the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, cadets, and officers in such a way as to steel them in political-ideological, moral, and psychological terms to be ready and capable in any situation to guarantee the protection of socialism and peace.

Successful action in military practice means constantly proving one's worth as a communist. Like all members of our alliance in the armed forces, you, dear comrades, have a great responsibility for further strengthening the leading role of the party in every sector of military life. In this respect, we expect the party elections in the armed forces to result in fresh initiatives for fulfilling the class mission in an examplary manner. Your example as experienced party members and your participation in party organizations are in many ways influential in getting communists to adapt to new demands and tasks. It is important to encourage your ideas and creativity, to strengthen your revolutionary fervor and your fighting spirit.

Successful action in military practice requires that you always understand and carry out troop leadership as socialist leadership of people. As individual leaders, commanders, chiefs of staff of political representatives, always base each of your decisions on our meaning of being a soldier, on the class mission and on the decisions of the SED. To the best of your ability help to make better and better use of the advantages and driving forces of socialism in the armed forces and utilize them fully in the interests of a high degree of combat readiness.

Develop a feeling for duty, an awareness of responsibility and discipline in all members of the army. Ensure the development of the socialist way of life and the shaping of socialist relations in the military collectives, as well as culture in the soldier's everyday life.

Make use of daily political discussion to clarify the basic issues of our time and the demands of military service, but also hold a trusting dialogue about personal problems of army members.

Successful work in military practice rquires applying the knowledge and ability gained in college on an all-round basis and continuing to learn on one's own. As you know, knowledge and abilities are only productive if they are applied in one's own actions. At the same time, we naturally expect that you, as academically distinguished cadres, will make an active contribution to scientific-theoretical life in the staffs and forces.

Today, the eve of our National Day, we look ahead to 1984, the high-point of which will be our celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. You will, I am sure, apply your hearts and minds to the tasks which fall to you in this respect and fulfill them with the best results. I wish you success and personal well-being in this. Please convey my cordial greetings to your relatives.

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARDS TO MARK NATIONAL DAY

LD061358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) -- To mark GDR National Day, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, presented high state awards in Berlin on Thursday. At the recommendation of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, meritorious people and groups were honored with the Karl Marx Order, the "Great Star of International Friendship" Order, the honorary titles of outstanding scientists, and the People and Hero of Labor, as well as the 1983 GDR National Prize. Present at the festive ceremony at the State Council building in Berlin's Marx-Engels Square were other members of GDR party and state leadership and other figures of social life.

Those who received awards include Dr Hermann Kant, president of the GDR Writers' Union; Prof Harry Kupfer, chief director of the Berlin Comic Opera; and painter and graphic artist Prof Herbert Sandberg. They received the National Prize, First Class for Art and Literature. The National Prize, Second Class for Art and Literature was presented to the group who created the six-part television film "Busch Sings."

Award Ceremony Speech Reported

LD061414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) -- It can be noted with great satisfaction on the 34th anniversary of the GDR that the socialist state of workers and peasants has undergone a consistent, stable, and dynamic development. Erich Honecker stated this on Thursday at the award ceremony in the State Council building.

This required no small effort and often a hard struggle. "Throughout an important period the GDR, in the heart of Europe, has always proved itself a reliable advance post of socialism and a cornerstone of peace. Fraternally allied with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, it successfully lives up to its internationalist responsibility," Erich Honecker said.

"Life itself has substantiated the historic importance of the decision made by the founding of the GDR. Created as a result of World War II and postwar developments, it embodied from the start a completely new state system on German soil. Under the leadership of the ruling working class and its party, together with all workers, all parties and organizations united in the National Front, life was fundamentally altered and changed for the better. The people, who create all values, are enjoying the fruits of their labor and are certain of their social security."

"Active participation in the management and planning of social affairs is open to every citizen," Erich Honecker said. As is laid down in the Constitution, he not only carries out duties, but his rights are also guaranteed. Through this, the true meaning of freedom and democracy are realized under socialism. A person can actually be a person here.

The founding of the GDR and its entrance into the international arena have considerably influenced the development of the European Continent. In this German state, as nations know, imperialism, militarism, and fascism, their dominance and evil, have been eliminated for ever. This German state has raised peace to the uppermost principle of its policy and this consistently guides its actions. This German state is a reliable friend in solidarity to all those in the world who are fighting against imperialism, racism, and colonialism, for independence, national and social liberation.

That is why citizens of our republic have good reason to be proud of what has been achieved and accomplished in 34 years. At the same time, it also gives rise to the power to master future, by no means insignificant, tasks we face in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, in further shaping the advanced socialist society.

They are all the more important as it becomes clear, particularly now, how closely the struggle to strengthen socialism is related to the struggle to safeguard peace. The energetic contribution of every individual is important, in whatever part of society he is active.

The threatening shadows of a nuclear world war must be driven away, the spiralling arms race must be stopped, and the process of detente set in motion again. Europe does not need U.S. first-strike weapons but effective measures to limit and reduce arms. The GDR works for this at every opportunity. Confrontation is detrimental to people, mutually advantageous cooperation is to their benefit. This is the sensible meaning of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, to which there is no acceptable alternative.

"This is the background against which we view the important achievements with which you have contributed in the most diverse fields to strengthen our socialist GDR and to increase its international importance," the GDR State Council chairman said in praise of the achievements of those honored. "What you have accomplished in science and technology, in the economy, or in art and culture is evidence of the creative force of our people which, with great devotion and manifold initiatives, is implementing in practice the policy decided by the 10th SED Congress.

We express our heartfelt thanks to you today for this. All workers and collectives which have excelled in their readiness to work, their awareness of responsibility and their exemplary labor, deserve high esteem. We honor with pleasure the veterans of labor and revolutionary struggle, who have worked selflessly for decades toward the constant continued flourishing and prosperity of our socialist fatherland."

National Day Orders Issued

LD060853 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0305 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) -- "The cold and hot warmongers in the United States and the major U.S. NATO allies are, with their missile deployment in central Europe, steering a course toward drastically increasing the threat of war. There is only one conclusion to draw from this: We shall perfect the fighting power of our troops and units." This is stated in the Order of the Day by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, to mark the 34th anniversary of the GDR which will be celebrated on Friday.

It continues: "In alliance with the fraternal states and armies, we shall close ranks even more tightly.

Our power and entire ability will be used so that we, our families, our friends, our socialist fatherland and our fraternal peoples establish and develop the new order based on human dignity in such a way that it corresponds with our ideology: in peace. Those in the NATO bloc who are dangerously playing with fire, should note, in view of the arming and training, leadership and instruction of members of the National People's Army, that our love of peace incorporates the determination and ability to crushingly defeat an aggressor."

An order of the day was also issued by Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, GDR interior minister and chief of the German People's Police.

Berliners Honor War Victims

LD062149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2008 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Oct (ADN) -- On the eve of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the National People's Army (NVA) on Thursday honored the victims of fascism and militarism with a tattoo in Berlin.

The scene of the ceremony was the Unter den Linden Avenue in front of the monument where the graves of the unknown resistance fighter and the unknown soldier lie, and where blood-soaked soil from fascist death camps and from battlefields of the World War II is kept. A guard of honor and the joint music corps of the NVA were assembled. The city commandant of the GDR capital, Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, gave the command for the grand tattoo.

Thousands of Berliners and guests turned up for the ceremony, among them Mayor Erhard Krack, generals and officers of the NVA and the Soviet Army. The song 'Immortal Victims' and the lowered flag were in honor of the innumerable men and women who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism and war. With the GDR national anthem and Dimitriy Shostakovitch's version of the song 'Mankind Stands on Guard for the Peace of the World', the musicians played out the grand tattoo, which ended with a march-past by the guard of honor and of the joint music corps.

TUNNELS DUG UNDER BORDER MINEFIELDS

LD061632 Hamburg DPA in German 1046 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, 6 Oct (DPA) -- The GDR has excavated tunnels under the death strips at several places along its border. A report to this effect in the BILD-ZEITUNG newspaper was confirmed by well-informed sources in Bonn, who said that so far tunnels have been discovered near Luebeck, near Ratzeburg, and on the border with Bavaria. The exit, disguised as a foxhole, is on the far side of the security installations in front of the minefield and the metal mesh fence on GDR territory. GDR territory extends ahead of the fence toward the Federal Republic for up to 100 meters in some places.

According to the information in Bonn, the tunnels are mainly intended to allow GDR border troops to pass under the mines and mesh fence without danger and reach the front of the obstacles. The GDR border can thus also be checked "from the front". According to BILD, however, agents and patrols are also smuggled into the Federal Republic in this way.

Reliable sources also said that the Federal Border Protection Force has several times discovered GDR patrols on Federal territory.

Bavarian Border Devices Dismantled

LD061917 Hamburg DPA in German 1653 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Modlareuth, 6 Oct (DPA) -- Pioneers of the GDR Border Troops have now concluded the dismantling of the 650 automatic firing devices of the "SM 70" type, in the region of the divided Upper Franconian village of Modlareuth (Hof rural district). The Border Protection Southern Command said today that the 5 kilometer stretch was the only one in the Bavarian border area in which dismantling had so far been observed.

SOME LPG'S NOW USING STRAW AS SWINE FODDER

DW061127 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Summary] The Luedersdorf cooperation group in Eberswalde Kreis has placed its approximately 1,000 hectares of grassland, including 700 hectares of pastures, under the direct responsibility of its four livestock production cooperatives. To utilize fodder to best advantage, the cooperation group is having its "herds clean up the cornfields" and keeping the animals at pasture as long as possible this year. Of its 5,700 head of cattle, the cooperation group put about 2,000 head to pasture.

The cooperation group also has 12,000 pigs, including 800 breeding sows. It is necessary to create "fodder reserves" to get the pigs safely through the winter. The group has "nearly enough straw" for the winter. Some of the straw will be reused as fodder. Some of it will be enriched with urea and feed concentrate and then made into "straw pellets which, as strange as it may sound, will also have to be fed to the pigs". The cooperation group hopes to get through the winter safely because it managed to do so last year when the problems were similar.

NO SAVINGS FROM 1983 DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

AU271916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 83 p 2

["Announcement of the Ministry of Coal and Energy"]

[Text] According to a report from the press office of the Ministry of Coal and Energy, analyses have shown that the daylight saving time in 1983, too, has not resulted in any savings of electric power. Rather, particularly in the first few weeks following the beginning of daylight saving time, considerable additional tensions arose around meeting electric power needs in the morning hours. Thus, in the first week of daylight saving time it was necessary to provide more than 850 megawatts of electric power-plant output. As a result of this, it became necessary to considerably extend the deadlines for repair of these power plant blocks, partly even till the winter months.

LOSONCZI'S 29 SEPTEMBER UNITED NATIONS ADDRESS

AU050955 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Oct 83 p 3

[Speech by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the 29 September plenary meeting of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly]

[Text] Mr President: As a result of the terrible experiences of two world catastrophes, our organization was brought to life by the strong determination -- to use the terms of our charter -- "to save the future generation from the horrors of war." The following human wish, which goes back 1,000 years, is chiseled onto the wall of the palace that is the venue of our world: "Nation should not raise its sword against nation and should never again learn what war is." However, can we say that we have come even remotely close to this great aim?

I feel that the question itself sounds illusory at the present historical moment, which is -- unfortunately -- characterized by an intensification of international tension. Confrontation is increasing and attempts are made to upset the balance of power that guarantees world peace, to acquire military superiority, and reverse the national and social liberation process of peoples. This fills the people and government of the Hungarian People's Republic with anxiety.

We regard the intensification of the arms race as the main reason for the development of this dangerous situation. The unprecedented pace of armament threatens our civilization not only directly, with the possibility of nuclear catastrophe, but also indirectly, by wasting the material and intellectual resources of mankind, depriving peoples of most of the goods they have created by work, and conserving economic backwardness in several developing countries. Is this not an impossible contradiction in the century of science and technology? Now, when the solution of such global problems as the exploration of new energy sources, harnessing of the riches of seas, peaceful conquest of space, the elimination of famine and devastating popular diseases, and saving of the natural environment of rapid deterioration have come within reach, is a fulfillment of these truly splendid possibilities really conceivable without global cooperation?

To be sure, we have solemnly pledged to accept the charter of our organization to live peacefully with each other as good neighbors and promote social progress and the improvement of living conditions.

Peaceful coexistence among countries with divergent social systems is -- if I may put it this way -- the creed of the Hungarian People's Republic. By this we do not mean merely that there is no war, although that alone is more than little! For us coexistence is an active cooperation among peoples and governments and a constant strengthening of mutually beneficial political, economic, and cultural relations among them. In the past decade or decade and a half, we have had some very good experiences in this respect and, as far as I know, our partners have no reason to be disappointed.

To extend our view further: In the ascenting phase of detente in the sixties and the first half of the seventies, important agreements came about between great powers and other countries on preventing and limiting the spread and quantitative and qualitative development of mass destruction weapons on land, in space, and in the seas. In Europe, the Helsinki conference attended by the heads of 35 states and governments has placed continued cooperation onto lasting foundations of principle. Political, economic, and other relations enjoyed an upswing in Asia and Africa. In Latin America, the strengthening of new states liberated from a colonial state continued at a rapid rate. Has this harmed the interests of a single people?

Is there a people that could feel that it has lost through detente? There is no such people, Mr President!

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, in compliance with the mandate received from the Hungarian people, considers its principal foreign political aim to preserve the achievements of detente, and maintain and expand international dialogue and cooperation, both in bilateral relations and at international forums. For us, as for many other countries, peaceful coexistence has no reasonable alternative. This is why every sign that indicates the revival of confrontation, every action that puts normal relations between states at risk, and every development that additionally burdens already strained international relations, fills us with anxiety.

The Hungarian People's Republic is convinced that the war of rhetoric, accusations, discrimination, and the policy of power are bad methods and -- as experience shows -- also futile. It is an old home truth that anger should never guide actions. Only a sober approach and the mutual consideration of interests should guide relations between countries with different social systems.

We note with satisfaction that our policy of peaceful coexistence has met due response on the part of the governments of those countries that feel responsibility for the development of the international situation.

We are glad to see that the General Assembly intends to devote most of its work to resolving increasingly urgent disarmament tasks. In the past year the Hungarian People's Republic itself was an active participant in several important disarmament proposals. These still valid initiatives served the accomplishment of a strategic equilibrium that guarantees world peace on the lowest possible level of armaments. Unfortunately, however, there has been no substantive response to our proposals on the part of NATO.

The unresolved disarmament problems are multifaceted and each of them is important in itself. If I single out a few of them nonetheless, I do so because I feel that their significance is particularly decisive in the present tense international situation. Such a problem is the limitation and reduction of conventional armaments and the prohibition of chemical and other mass destruction weapons.

Still, a radical improvement of the international atmosphere and averting the danger of war make nuclear disarmament the most urgent task today. Therefore, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic attaches particular importance to the assumption of the commitment by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

In our view, the realization of the proposal that the countries that possess nuclear arms mutually freeze their nuclear arsenals would be an important initial step on the road toward nuclear disarmament. We hold that an agreement should be signed as soon as possible on a complete and general ban of nuclear tests, and an end should be put to the development of new nuclear weaponry and the modernization of existing ones.

We consider it a task closely connected with nuclear disarmament to strengthen the non-proliferation treaty which is designed to prevent the spread of such weapons and simultaneously guarantee the security of those states that do not possess nuclear weapons.

The Hungarian People's Republic is directly interested in an agreement on non-deployment of nuclear arms where no such arms exist at present, and on non-increase of the quantity of nuclear weapons where these already exist. The creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and in other parts of the world would be significant contribution to the strengthening of confidence and international security.

I should particularly like to stress how important I consider the proposal made at the Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty member-states in January in which they suggested to the NATO member-states the signing of an agreement on mutual renouncement of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. Since the majority of the world's armaments, and the most devastating ones at that, are in the possession of this alliance, I think that such an agreement would be an effective measure for the prevention of actions that risk peace.

The Hungarian People's Republic attaches special importance to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and sincerely hopes that they will be successful. Should the arms buildup be extended to outer space, that would seriously endanger the future of mankind. The submitted Soviet proposals of extraordinary importance seek to prevent that. My government, therefore, fully supports them.

Hungary, like many other countries of Europe, is worried by the planned siting of new types of U.S.-made nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Upsetting the current strategic balance of power can have far-reaching consequences for peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world. It is our conviction that the best solution would be the freeing of Europe from nuclear weapons. We will not give up this aim. As long as the international situation prevents realization of this aim we consider reduction of the number of intermediate-range nuclear devices, instead of its increase, as the most acceptable solution.

Following a 3-year series of talks, the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation concluded its work with the adoption of a substantive and balanced final document. This final document is the first important and extensive East-West agreement in many years, and I hardly need to stress its significance in the prevailing international situation. We regard it as particularly important that the meeting has decided to convene a European conference devoted to confidence-building and security-strengthening measures and to disarmament.

The successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting at a foreign ministerial level gives rives to hope that it will be possible to continue the multifaceted process bugun in Helsinki. It strengthens our conviction that the more favorable atmosphere of the seventies was not a passing episode in the history of Europe and that the future will once again belong to the policy of detente.

For its part, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic will act to that end and strive in the future, as in the past, to fully implement the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid final document. We consider it an honor that the Madrid meeting chose Budapest to host a cultural forum in 1985. We will do everything in our power to assure the success of that important event.

It is the sincere wish of the Hungarian Government that the Madrid result should have a beneficial impact on other areas of the world as well. Unfortunately, however, the policies of extremist political circles worldwide are affecting positive endeavours in an unfavorable way and are exerting a negative effect on efforts aimed at liquidating crisis centers.

In the current tense international situation the Nonaligned Movement is playing an important role; a movement whose members represent the greater part of the countries and population of earth. Their summit conference in Delhi has proven once again that the nonaligned countries are efficiently striving to promote the solution of the serious problems of our age. The Hungarian People's Republic regards it as a foreign policy priority to deepen cooperation with them.

From the beginning the United Nations assumed a role in defining principles for settling the Middle East crisis.

Nevertheless, we have been witnessing for years efforts to exclude the United Nations, conclude separate agreements, and keep some interested sides out of the settlement process. They are responsible for the fact that more than a year after the unanimous adoption of a Security Council resolution Israeli occupying troops are still in Lebanon, and the suffering and exposed state of the Palestinian Arab people continue.

It is obvious that the central elements of the Middle East crisis -- the unsettled nature of the Palestinian issue and rejection of proposals aimed at a fair and lasting settlement -- can lead only to a further deterioration of the crisis. It is the conviction of the Hungarian People's Republic that the situation of the region can be settled only at a conference held with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The anxiety of the forces struggling for peace was increased to more than a small extent by the acts launched against progressive countries of Central America and the Caribbean area. We are convinced that these crises, like other ones, cannot be solved with violent means and by superordination of the interests of certain powers to every other consideration. Solution can be reached only through honoring the right of the peoples concerned to self-determination, halting interference in their internal affairs, and renouncing the means of military threat, intimidation, economic, and political pressure.

The government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic are in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Latin America for international independence, self-determination, and social progress and against oppression and neocolonialist endeavors. We support the joint steps of the countries of the continent toward a just and peaceful solution of the conflicts that maintain tension in the area.

In a like manner, the Hungarian People's Republic highly values the efforts of the Indochinese countries to reduce tension in Southeast Asia and supports the proposals made at the April and July conferences of their foreign ministers. The Hungarian Government attaches great significance to a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problems consistent with the interests of both of the island country's communities, ensures the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, and excludes any outside intervention. The Hungarian Government shares the indignation of international public opinion over the fact that, despite extensive international condemnation, the policy of apartheid of the racist South African regime continues.

In the case of Namibia it can be seen most clearly that when international tension increases, and the Security Council and General Assembly have passed resolutions on principles of a settlement, Namibia has still not gained independence because that would run contrary to the strategic and economic interests of the South African regime and its external supporters. Certain parties propose arbitrary conditions that are not approved by any UN resolution. They attempt to mitigate the importance of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. My government condemns such efforts and calls for the implementation of the UN plan of settlement, in accordance with the declaration issued by the conference on Namibia in Paris.

Deteriorating international relations, the protracted crisis of the world economy, and certain politically-motivated steps have a constant unfavorable impact on almost all areas of international economic, trade, financial, and technical-scientific cooperation. This makes the position of countries particularly interested in the international division of labor, including Hungary, particularly difficult.

It is general knowledge that the Hungarian People's Republic is a member of CEMA, an open economic community, and that is enjoys the security and advantages that arises from the socialist countries' cooperation.

However, our country is seriously interested in strengthening economic relations with all countries, irrespective of their social system and political ties.

It is our conviction that only through joint action and by expanding cooperation on the basis of reciprocal benefits free of discrimination can the malfunctions of international economic cooperation be eliminated. For our part, we are doing everything in our power to secure that end. This is demanded by our national interests, and only on this basis do we regard as attainable the development of a new, fairer international economic order and system of relations, which are rightly called for by the overwhelming majority of UN member-countries.

The Hungarian People's Republic is of the view that the best way to counter prejudices, national hatred, and isolation -- which are highly detrimental to international relations -- is to come to know one another better. This is the working premise of my government in its approach to the issue of human relations and human rights. Socialist Hungary has nothing to be ashamed of or to conceal in this respect. We do not leave out the basic right to life and work from the sphere of human rights. We do not agree with those who give a narrower definition of the scope of human rights. It is well-known that their motivations are propagandistic in nature. If large groups of people are barred from the possibility of being useful members of their society and the support of their family, does not that affect most directly the quality of life and the implementation of human rights?

It is our principled position that the international community should call attention first of all to the mass and grave violation of human rights, among which I would particularly emphasize apartheid and unlawful discrimination by race, color, national minority, and religion. Unfortunately, these are everyday practices in several countries that are consistently condemned by the Hungarian People's Republic. My government is of the opinion that efforts should be concentrated on the elimination of such practices instead of the organization of propaganda campaigns degrading the noble ideals of human rights to the means of political schemes alien to them.

The more tense the international situation is, the more the responsibility of each country for peace increases. Assuming its due share of the responsibility, the Hungarian Government pits the alternative of a dialogue and negotiations against endeavors of a confrontation everywhere it has the means to do so by virtue of its potential. We are of the opinion that in this, a peaceful negotiated settlement of disputed issues, the United Nations must paly a significant role. Therefore, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic stands resolutely for a strengthening of the role of the United Nations and an intensification of its effectiveness -- in accordance with its charter.

The Hungarian People's Republic has been a partner of all governments in international cooperation aimed at strengthening peace and intends to continue as such. We are convinced that there is no disputed issue that could not be resolved peacefully, through negotiations. We must resolutely reject the alternative, which is a suicidal one in our era, that weapons should have the final say.

The Hungarian People's Republic, whose foreign policy coincides with the noble objectives and principles laid down in the UN Charter, is prepared to participate in the world organization's peace efforts. It is in this spirit that our delegation participates in the work of the present session.

Thank you for your attention.

FERENC VARNAI BACKS ANDROPOV STATEMENT

AU051537 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Oct 83 p 1

[Ferenc Varnai article: "A Decisive Issue for Mankind"]

[Text] Does mankind have enough strength to fully recognize the danger and to isolate and block the forces which so recklessly jeopardize life on earth? This is the decisive issue of our age that has been pointedly brought up by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, in his statement this week. Every line reflects concern and a sense of responsibility -- concern about the current danger-fraught characteristics of international politics and, at the same time, a deep sense of responsibility assumed by the Soviet Union for the destiny of mankind.

We live in an age when every responsible government and politician is judged according to whether their actions of wishes aim at avoiding a nuclear catastrophe, for words alone are worthless no matter how beautiful or where they come from, if acts in the opposite direction refute them. The basic requirement of this age is the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, which must take shape in the practice of negotiations and in agreements which justly and tolerantly take into consideration divergent interests. Everyone must recognize that for such agreements there is need for a common wish of the two parties facing each other; one alone is not enough. It is necessary to stress that there is need for such a wish on both sides because the experiences of past years, unfortunately, show more and more that there is strong willingness on one side only, while the other does not show a willingness to compromise.

In his statement published on 29 September, Yuriy Andropov made a clear-cut analysis of the U.S. Government's current policy. This government, he stressed, failing to take into consideration the interests of other states and peoples of the world, strives to ensure a dominating position in the world. The unprecedented buildup of its military potential, as well as the enhancement many times over of the production of all types of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional -- the extension of the arms race to outer space, all serves precisely this purpose. All over the world -- in the Middle East, Central America, north and south Africa, and so forth -- the United States is interfering again and again in the internal affairs of other peoples. For its selfish interests it does not spare the other NATO member-countries either, and it revives Japanese militarism, too. Its arsenal does not lack provocation, hypocritical preaching about morals and humanism, an unbridled campaign of slanders directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and a "crusade" against socialism as a social system. It attempts to incite the socialist countries against each other, to classify them into "good" and "bad ones," and to blow up their existing characteristi into differences. It disregards the elementary rules of behavior: Not only does it behave disrespectfully toward certain state leaders and states, but it also disregards its obligations assumed towards the United Nations.

Yuriy Andropov spoke clearly about the diametrically opposed political aspirations of the Soviet Union. Soviet policy, in spite of malicious attacks on it, does not build on emotions, does not plan its activity on the basis of otherwise justifiable indignation, but proceeds from common sense, realism, and a sense of responsibility for the world's destiny, from the fact, above all, that mankind is not doomed to perish and deserves a better fate than to live in a world suffocating beneath the threat of weapons. The Soviet Government is led by this conviction when it brings ever new proposals for the reduction of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, urges the prevention of the arms race, and steadfastly defends the concept of maintaining mutual security and safeguarding the military balance at the lowest possible level.

It strives to achieve fair agreements acceptable to all which do not infringe on anyone's legitimate interests. The Soviet Union does not adopt and does not follow the psychological warfare methods of the other side. It sticks to the negotiating table and submits ever new proposals which consider the interests of the other side as well, because it is aware of the fact that there is no other alternative to agreement and to compromise which takes into consideration mutual security.

Of course, a division of labor in which one side constantly takes the initiative, searching for ways for agreement, while the other side rejects everything and strives to upset the balance of power to achieve military superiority, a deterioration the situation, and all-sided confrontation, is unacceptable. All this inevitably compels the socialist side to take steps to restore the balance of power and safeguard its security.

"We, for our part, do not seek such a trial of strength," declared the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "The very thought of this is alien to us. We do not separate the well-being and security of our people and the security of the Soviet state from the well-being and security of other peoples and countries, and still less counterpose them to that. In our nuclear century the world must not be looked at through the chink of narrow egoistic interests. Responsible statesmen have one option: Do everything in their power to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Any other position is shortsighted, and, what is more, suicidal." He added: "The Soviet Union's goodwill and desire to reach agreement should not be taken by anyone as a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union is able to give a fitting response to any attempt to upset the existing military-strategic balance and its deeds are consistent with its words. The defense capability of the Soviet Union is at such a level that anyone would be ill-advised to subject it to a trial of strength."

The Andropov statement, however, does not stress the factor of strength. The key conclusions of the statement emphasize the fact that the Soviet Union wishes to live in peace with all countries, including the United States; it does not plot aggressive plans; it does not desire an arms race; it does not force its social order on anybody; and it does its utmost to safeguard peace.

This is a position which rightfully elicits the appreciation of all countries of the world, including the NATO countries, and strengthens the realization that it is possible to find a common denominator with the Soviet Union concerning mankind's decisive issues.

Those West European politicians, however, who fail to take into consideration the interests of their people and of peace, assume an immense responsibility in the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on our continent. They risk a nuclear confrontation of unpredictable consequences, a war which would not only fail to help solve the tremendous problems facing mankind, such as the economic development of countries, environmental protection, creation of elementary living conditions of hundreds of millions assuring their health, education, and nutrition, but would endanger the entire world and human life.

This is why an anti-missile and anti-war movement of masses of people professing varying social, political, and religious convictions is developing with a mightier force than ever before on Europe and other continents.

We, for our part, strive with all our strength to further strengthen our unity with the fraternal socialist countries and to further consolidate our relations as allies, to seek a common path leading to economic cooperation serving mutual benefit and free of discrimination between countries of different social systems, to normal interstate relations, to detente, and to the stable peace that is so ardently desired by the whole of mankind.

VARKONYI LEAVES NEW YORK AFTER UN SESSION

LD061524 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Oct 6 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi Wednesday left the United States after paying an official visit to Washington and attending the 38th UN General Assembly session in New York, where he also held bilateral talks with counterparts.

APRO-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

LD062010 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, Oct 6 (MTI) -- The Hungarian parliamentary delegation which had paid a visit to the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union under the leadership of Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, returned to Hungary Thursday.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN SARLOS TOURS HAJDU-BIHAR

LD062307 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Istvan Sarlos has visited Hajdu-Bihar Megye. The member of the Politburo and deputy chairman was briefed in Debrecen by the country's state and party leaders. Following this he visited the medical science university. He next toured the nuclear research institute of the Academy of Sciences where he received a briefing in the afternoon by director Denes Bernyi about the institute's research.

HUNGARIAN TELEVISION BEAMING SLOVAK BROADCAST

WA071243 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] Budapest (From our reporter) -- Last night Hungarian television began a regular 15-minute monthly broadcast in the Slovak language. After the German, Serbocroatian, and Romanian minorities in Hungary, the Slovaks there now also have their own program. The program concentrates on internal political news and national cultural reports of the Slovaks in Hungary, will be called "Our Pictorial Magazine," and will be prepared by the regional television studio in the southern Hungarian city of Szeged.

WALESA SPEAKS AT SHIPYARD ON PEACE PRIZE

NC061830 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Oct 6 (AFP) -- Noble Peace laureate Lech Walesa said here today he was "ashamed" people are still imprisoned in Poland for political reasons.

His peace prize was an honor for "all the world of labor and the millions of Poles who rejoice with me," he said. But "everyone can not rejoice in the same way since some people are still in prison; people who have lost their jobs," he said. "I am ashamed that such things go on in my country, a socialist country," he added.

Speaking to reportes at the shipyard in this Baltic port, he indirectly appealed to authorities for understanding and a peaceful compromise.

"We are condemned to understand each other and to act for the good of the country since it is only around a table, with each forgiving the other that we will reach a solution," said Mr Walesa, head of the banned trade union Solidarity.

He said he would never give up fighting peacefully and pleaded for a "compromise" between authorities and the opposition. "No fighting, only contemplation, reason, and compromise, which I think will come sooner or later since it is inevitable," Mr Walesa said.

He said he doubted if he would travel to Oslo to receive the prize. "I would like very much to receive the prize personally. I would like to be able to say what I have been unable to say.

"But it would perhaps not be a good idea for me to leave at a time when my comrades, who struggle with me, are behind bars," Mr Walesa said.

He also said he would not give up the leadership of Solidarity. "I have made promises to many people...by working at the Lenin Shipyards I am in touch with the desires of workers.

"If someone is more capable than me, I will yield my place to him, but fear will never make me leave," he said.

POLITICS BEHIND NOBEL PRIZE DECISION VIEWED

LD062247 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct -- The news on granting this year's Nobel Peace Prize to Lech Walesa inspired controversies both in Poland and elsewhere in the world. This however was not the first time in the history of that prize. Many communities and institutions who submitted their candidates to this year's prize must feel disappointed not to have their candidate nominated.

The final verdict of the Norwegian Nobel committee, however, did not come as a surprise to many people, as the decision in question is directly related to the complicated international situation at present and to the considerable rise of tension in the relations between the socialist and capitalist countries.

Poland and its problems have been a platform -- as we all (?know) for stepping up that tension for a long time now. The Polish card is an argument in preplanned and systematic (?campaign) launched by the Reagan administration.

The point here was and still is to keep Poland as a hotbed of unrest and destabilization in Europe. The inevitable process of slow but gradual stabilization and normalization of the situation in this country is obviously out of phase with these plans. Hence, the intention to delay and hamper that process at any price and use every opportunity to exploit it for global strategic targets which have nothing in common with peace or detente. They do all they can in this respect. Every single fact is being readily used, and in case none is at hand, some are simply being (?invented).

The attack against the socialist camp, and against our country in particular, is reckless and overwhelming. Economic restrictions which painfully hit out at the Polish nation, an economic blockade and massive propaganda subversion aimed at dividing the Polish people and putting them at odds with one another have been launched against us.

As is generally known, almost every day brings fresh facts of unprecedented interference in our internal affairs. It is against this background that the decision on this year's Nobel Peace Prize can and should be appraised. One who follows the development of situation in the world certainly noticed that the present day is marked by rising tension following the confrontation-bound and peace-threatening policy pursued by the West. It would seem that in such a situation and in the face of multiplying threats, the peace award should serve peace and the alleviation of international tension. It was decided otherwise, however. The award was used to a different end. It was activated as an instrument in the anti-Polish and anti-socialist game.

The decision by the Nobel prize committee is of univocal [as received] political nature. According to world reactions there are no doubts as to that. Nor for the first time for that matter.

The 1973 Nobel Peace Prize granted to the then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was of the same nature. Let us recall that Kissinger was foreign secretary of the government involved in one of the bloodiest wars of the last period, namely the war in Vietnam.

Similarly, in 1978 the prize was awarded to then Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who was heading the government responsible for bloody Israeli-Arab wars, for driving hundreds of thousands of Palestinains out of their homes, and for massacres of Palestinian refugees.

Nobody else but Western non-communist press commentators confirm that the purpose followed by those who decided about awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to Lech Walesa was to provide another means of struggle against Poland and other socialist countries to the rightist forces in the West. For example, independent Swiss paper TAGES ANZEIGER wrote on Thursday that it seems that the prize committee wanted "deliberately to make a move on the Polish chessboard." The Spanish DIARIO 16 admitted that the prize contains "a dose of political opportunism and of frank anti-Soviet bias", the Italian paper LA STAMPA voiced apprehension that honouring Walesa will exacerbate situation in Poland, and the New Zealand paper THE PRESS of Christchurch quoted by REUTERS simply writes that awarding prize to Lech Walesa is a political decision of tremendous propaganda value for the West and at the same time an anti-communist act...

As it is known, 75 candidacies were submitted to the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize, among them an opponent of racial discrimination from South Africa Bishop Desmond Tutu, as well as U.S. Middle East negotiator Philip Habib. In many Western radio and press news another Pole was also mentioned -- as it was last year -- John Paul II as a candidate for this prize. But the Nobel Peace Prize committee decided in this case to declare itself as an instrument in the confrontation game -- this time against Poland and against socialism.

PARTY PUBLICIST CRITICIZES CATHOLIC WEEKLY

PM061104 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 12 Sep 83 p 3

[Tomasz Szymanskiy commentary: "What is TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY Aiming For?"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE ARTICLE PUBLISHED BY THE CHIEF EDITOR FO TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, JERZY TUROWICZ, AND ENTITLED "WHAT SORT OF COUNTRY WILL THIS BE? (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 31 of 31 July 1983) and THE SUBSEQUENT EXCHANGE OF VIEWS BETWEEN JERZY TUROWICZ AND THE GOVERNMENT PRESS SPOKESMAN JERZY URBAN (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 35 of 28 July 1983) BOTH PROVOKE ME TO SPEAK ON THE SUBJECT.

The word is indeed "provoke" rather than "prompt" or "urge." Since my comment will only partly concern the articles mentioned above; what I have to say will deal primarily with their way of thinking, the method of preparing and presenting their information service, and the choice of interviewees and outside contributors (such as, for example, Michnik) represented by the editorial team of the periodical in question.

Naturally, I do not refer to the fact the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY is a Catholic periodical: there are evident and understandable consequences following from that fact. My attention is focused exclusively on attitudes toward our political and social reality, which, as we all know, can be and in fact are very different even among people professing the same faith and belonging to the same church. After all, there is no other explanation of the fact that some Catholics, for instance, engage in the work of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] while others regard the same PRON with something more than reticence. Yet no one uses such attitudes as criteria for distinguishing those people into "better" and "worse," or "true" and "false" Catholics (except, that is, Radio Free Europe; but that is an entirely different story).

The first thing that becomes obvious after reading TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY over the last few months is its declared ATTITUDE OF "SAYING NO" TO ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING THAT COMES FROM THE PARTY, THE AUTHORITIES IN POWER AND THE SOCIAL FORCES THAT DECLARE THEMSELVES IN FAVOR OF SOCIALISM. Everything those forces initiate, everything the authorities undertake, is seen as egregiously imperfect, replete with flaws and drawbacks.

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY's reaction to the abolition of martial law and the introduction of the whole package of relevant decisions is highly symptomatic here. It is made evident in the above-mentioned issue, No 31, of the periodical.

Thus the regular column called "Review of the Week" was designed to concentrate the reader's attention first and foremost on the restrictions introduced by the law on special legal relations for the period of overcoming the socioeconomical crisis.

The note on amnesty emphasized the fact that it was conditional and that not all offenses of a political nature were to be pardoned.

In the same way (that is, by emphasizing solely the repressive character of the decision) did the subsequent issue, No 32, treat the information on the updating of the penal code and the law on press and publication control -- the latter being referred to in the periodical as the censorship law.

Earlier, in issue No 39, the new law on the office of the minister of internal affairs was presented in a manner calculated to impress the reader as one passed with the sole intent of introducing repressive measures and curtailing citizens' freedoms.

When publishing information on the amendments introduced into the Constitution, the editors never even mentioned the so-called workers provision, either in issue No 30, where the draft amendments were listed, or in issue No 31, where the amendments actually passed by the Sejm were listed. Thus, a person whose only contact with the press would be TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY might to this day be ignorant of the existence of this provision.

Another way of publishing information, albeit unconnected with our theme, seems worth mentioning here: It is found in the "Review of the Week" column of issue No 30. Following is its full text:

"Jerzy Lukaszewicz, former Politburo member and former PZPR CC secretary, died in Warsaw (at the age of 51). He had been responsible for propaganda prior to August 1980."

I will leave it to our readers to form their own moral judgment on the practice of recalling a man's sins and errors in his obituary, of all places. But let us return to our reflections. The practice of presenting a biased picture of the abolition of martial law is continued and expanded in Jerzy Turowicz' article "What Sort of Country Will This Be?," which I have already mentioned. Incidentally, It would seem to me that it might be more fitting and proper to speak and write of Poland as "our country." The phrase "this country," while grammatically correct, contains a certain note of supercilliousness and does not sound like a happy choice.

In the "What Sort of Country Will This Be?," after a lengthy exposition of various stringencies and restrictions and the nature of the amnesty act and its limited applicability, the author states that "all these constitute a stumbling block on the road to TRUE (the emphasis is mine -- T.S.) social peace."

The implication that the social peace which the authorities and all those forces that support them are aiming for is somehow phony or based on appearances, is quite clear here. Jerzy Turowicz goes on to dot the "i" in his subsequent polemic with our government press spokesman (TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY No 35) when he proclaims that "neither the method nor the terms of the suspension of martial law... opened up a path to any true national accord. To make all that possible would have required a bolder and more imaginative approach on the part of the authorities and more regard for what society wants."

In short, in Mr Turowicz' opinion, our authorities are timid, unimaginative, and at the same time acting with a lack of regard for what society wants. In formal terms this assessment refers to the past since it concerns the suspension of martial law, and not its abolition. But the whole text lacks any indication that Mr Turowicz has altered his opinion of the authorities now that martial law has been abolished. We are entitled to believe that he has not. Jerzy Turowicz is convinced that the majority of people in our country thinks as he does, and says that "this claim can be substantiated by observations made during John Paul II's recent visit to Poland."

These are strong words. They make it necessary to state equally strongly and clearly that IF ANYONE INTENDS TO DRAW ON THE PAPAL VISIT TO ENCOURAGE AN OPPOSITE STANCE, HE MUST BE PREPARED FOR THE FACT THAT THE WHOLE MORAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALLOWING THE MOMENTOUS RESULTS OF THAT VISIT TO GO TO WASTE WILL FALL EXCLUSIVELY ONTO HIS SHOULDERS.

All this discontentment, so openly manifested, with both the suspension and the abolition of martial law prompts one to search -- both in Turowicz' publications and in the periodical whose profile he shapes as editor -- for answers to the following questions: Since every single thing the authorities have done was found to be out of place, what should they have done, in concrete terms, to satisfy TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY? How should this bolder and more imaginative approach, this greater regard for what society wants be manifested?

Alas, it is a futile exercise to try and find answers to these questions in the columns by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, including those which carry articles by its chief editor. There are simply no answers whatsoever to be found there. In my opinion such constantly reiterated generalities, ceaselessly recited and mentioned on each and every occasion, as "system of values", "national identity", "fully nondependent status" [pelna podmiotowosc], "absolute observance of human rights", "our cultural heritage of 1,000 years' standing", "the way of truth and justice", and so on and so forth, do not constitute an answer. They are all very fine words and perfectly true and valid slogans. The trouble is that all such slogans, however noble, cannot be built upon as long as they continue to be used solely as standard catchwords, serving to censure the authorities' undertakings instead of becoming cornerstones for the building of realistic and well-thought-out propositions that are put together only after due consideration has been given to all existing circumstances, and can therefore be called RESPONSIBLE.

Naturally, I am not naive enough not to realize that a censurer's role is an extremely convenient one: Nothing could be easier than having a moan and grumble about the authorities, consistently refusing to acknowledge that they can have any virtues, or goading them on by shouting "You are not bold enough", "You lack imagination", "You must have more regard for what society wants", "Follow the way of truth and justice", and so on and so forth. After all, it all costs nothing, nor does it oblige one to any action.

If at least TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY had said something like: "In our opinion the law on special legal regulations should not have been passed at all, while the amnesty should have been declared as all-embracing and unconditional," and if it had provided arguments for such a stand, we would at least have had a chance to conduct a sound debate on the substance of the matter.

Such a chance would also have arisen if TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY has said: "We do agree that the situation is such that it is necessary to introduce a law on special legal regulations, but it should be done in a way different to the one you have chosen -- namely, like this."

But nothing of the kind was said in the columns of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. All that was manifested there was generalized discontent presented to the accompaniment of generalized slogans.

Let me repeat once again: I know this is very convenient. But I doubt whether it is morally right. That attitude of "saying no" which I have mentioned earlier and which I illustrated with just one example is by no means confined to that one example alone. (Its nature is all-embracing -- one is almost drawn to say total. MOREOVER, IT EMBRACES MUCH MORE THAN OUR PRESENT TIMES. IT ALSO ENVELOPS, WITH NO EXCEPTION whatsoever, the whole of our country's postwar past.

None of the items published in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY over the past few months contained any positive opinions on anything that had issued from the authorities in power or the social forces associated with them. Instead, all kinds of critical remarks abounded, often in places which were surprising to say the least (such as texts of a strictly religious nature).

Incidentally, it is worth pointing out that this method of inserting critical comments of that kind into texts of an altogether different nature is a very convenient one: It provides an excuse from having to produce arguments or prove anything and it makes it possible to present things which should have been proved first.

Can we really identify such an attitude with an otherwise desirable critical approach?

Can we concede that this sort of activity is useful because it does not let the authorities sink into self-satisfaction and that it therefore constitutes a positive manifestation of social control over the authorities in power, a kind of "sensor in an early warning system"? I believe we cannot do it. Why?

Well, it happens in every society and in every political system -- and there are no exceptions -- that different moves undertaken by the same authorities are received differently. Some are viewed with dissatisfaction, while others are accepted and applauded. There is certainly no direct correlation between the way in which the undertakings of the authorities are received and the system of views and opinions which people profess. After all, we all know cases of a loyal stance, often even an approving stance taken by opposition parties toward moves undertaken by governments -- and the manifest truth of the statement that the same person will accept certain decisions of the authroties with full approval and be displeased about others is simply banal in its obviousness.

Our society is no different than others in this respect. Although we do not have any opinion poll results on the subject, we can say with complete certainty that the statutory restrictions applied against social parasitism have met with positive acceptance (if they are criticized at all, it is for their undue leniency), whereas in the case of price rises society's reaction has been entirely different.

Examples of this kind could be quoted at great length. They all serve to prove the fact that the attitude of "saying no" to each and every question regardless of its nature is simply unnatural: something that follows from a certain preconceived thesis which is regarded more highly than the actual facts of real life.

It would seem that this thesis, as one which totally determined TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY's stance, can be read as follows: ALL THAT IS GOOD IN POLAND AND FOR POLAND HAS ITS ORIGIN OUTSIDE THE AUTHORITY IN POWER; NOTHING IS GOOD FOR POLAND AND THE POLISH PEOPLE THAT DERIVES FROM THE AUTHORITY IN POWER. It is clear that this all refers to Poland's postwar history, which simply means that we can replace the word "authority in power" by the word "socialism."

Such an attitude to socialism is, of course, permitted. Polish legislation does not command us to love socialism, nor does it forbid us to dislike it. As we can see, things are not as bad as that with our civic freedoms if it is possible to manifest, both publicly and in print, attitudes that are more than averse to socialism. All that is required is that one stops oneself from inciting to overthrow the system. TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY does indeed meet this one condition.

On the other hand, that fact that the activity carried out by the periodical in question remains within the bounds of what is legally permitted cannot absolve a party publicist from entering into polemic with it; neither can it be allowed to gag him. FOR IT NEEDS TO BE STATED VERY CLEARLY THAT THE DISSEMINATION OF THE KIND OF THESES THAT TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY IS SPREADING ABOUT POLAND AND ABOUT SOCIALISM CAUSES VERY GRAVE HARM, not only to socialism and the party, but predominantly -- even if unintentionally -- to Poland and the Polish people. This is because TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY PRESENTS SOCIALISM AS A NECESSARY EVIL, SOMETHING THAT POLAND DOES NOT WANT BUT HAS TO TOLERATE AND COME TO TERMS WITH.

This kind of opinion immobilizes society, destroys its faith in and hope for a better future, its belief that its ambitions and desires will become fulfilled. It results in discouraging people from any active professional or social involvement because it puts into question any sense to be found in such involvement. It impels people to SIT AND WAIT. It is not quite clear what for. Perhaps for better times, or for a rider on a white charger...? [symbol of a man of destiny in Polish national tradition]

The whole thing boils down to maintaining, nurturing, and encouraging the illusions and myths about the many splendors which by an unhappy decree of fate (for fate, read: the Jalta agreement) became unattainable to the Polish people and can only constitute an object of their longing. I call such a method of persuading people that the system they live in is a necessary evil FOUL PLAY directed against our young generation -- and I do so without any qualms of conscience. After all, if they are persuaded that this system is indeed wrong and that a different one would be much better, they will sooner or later be pushed to mount some absurd new barricades again. It will be no use then to appeal to people's "better sense" or to enjoin them to consider the realities of the situation and "not to ask too much all at once." Such appeals will, at best, testify to their author's great naivete, while in my own personal opinion they will constitute proof of their great hypocrisy. To try and fool the Polish people into thinking that they would be better off in a different system is not only harmful. IT IS, ABOVE ALL ELSE, A MONUMENTAL FALSIFICATION. Yes: falsification -- because in actual fact people have never had it so good in Poland throughout its 1,000-year history as they have had it during its socialist period, and no other system would or could be capable of bringing it so much good.

This truth cannot be shaken by the whole sum of errors, even the gravest ones that have been committed over the entire postwar period. This truth cannot be negated even by the demagogic cry lamenting the fact that all we have "achieved" after so many years of working is the ration card system. As a matter of fact, even our ration cards are nothing other than another proof the superiority of our system over others. What other system, while undergoing a period of crisis, shows such far-reaching concern in aiming to give everyone an equal chance of obtaining an [adequate] supply of food despite all market shortages and difficulties.

Someone might say that those other systems have no need to show their concern for their citizens in this way since they do not have food shortages even in periods of crisis. This is quite true. But the truth is incomplete because it only applies to the best-developed countries whose number is less than twenty. A capitalist, bourgeois Poland, or one run by landed aristocracy would never have caught up with those countries either. Poland has lagged far behind those countries for at least 200 years now, and that has by no means been the result of differences in sociopolitical systems, as is believed and proclaimed in some circles. It was nothing but socialism that has at long last brought about a closing of that gap after many decades or, even, hundreds of years, whereas until the advent of socialism the gap had been continuously growing wider.

Despite all this it is still permitted to dislike socialism. But, for the sake of keeping people well-informed and unmuddled, in the name of respect for some basic, elementary truth in the name of at least a modicum of justice, it is vital that people do perceive all those facts presented above. Especially when they wish to become partners in the dialogue on the question of "What Kind of Socialism?" The above is not a condition to be fulfilled before one is allowed to take part in the dialogue, nor is it a legal requirement. It is, on the other hand, a moral requirement. I would like to draw the attention of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY's editors to this point.

P.S. Just in case the editors of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY intend to answer this article, I would very much appreciate an explanation of how it comes about that texts originally intended for publication in their organ but stopped by the office for the control of the press are subsequently, after a certain lapse of time, broadcast in their full form by Radio Free Europe. Do the editors know about this and do they intend to do anything to check these practices or at least to renounce publicly that sort of "cooperation" with such a flagrantly anti-Polish broadcasting center?

CEAUSESCU, BALDRIDGE 6 OCT MEETING REPORTED

AU062046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2003 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/10/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Thursday in the afternoon Malcolm Baldridge, secretary of commerce of the USA, head of his country's delegation to the proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Joint Romanian-U.S. Economic Commission.

The interview was attended by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Mircea Malita, Romania's ambassador to the USA.

Also present were David B. Funderburk, US ambassador in Bucharest, Alfred H. Kingon, assistant, and Franklin J. Vargo, deputy assistant secretary of commerce of the USA.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute on behalf of US President Ronald Reagan and of US Vice-President George Bush.

Thanking, the Romanian head of state addressed in his turn a warm salute and best wishes to the President and the vice-president of the United States of America.

During the interview, aspects were approached of the current and future development of the Romanian-US relations, more particularly of the economic collaboration between the two countries. By joint agreement, it was assessed that the best conditions existed for the development and diversification of commercial exchanges, for the expansion of cooperation in the technical-scientific and other fields of activity, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace, understanding and collaboration.

It was shown that in order to attain those targets every measure should be taken and everything possible done to remove all obstacles that might affect the expansion and diversification of Romanian-US commercial exchanges and economic cooperation in general, so that the possibilities offered by the economies of the two countries should be superiorly capitalized.

The conviction was expressed that the proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Joint Romanian-US Economic Commission underway in Bucharest would go down as an important moment in the finding of solutions apt to stimulate trade and cooperation between the two countries.

At the same time, important aspects of the current international political life were examined, with emphasis on the negative consequences of the world economic crisis and of the wide interstate gaps and on the need to establish a new international economic order ensuring the unhampered access to the latest gains of science and technology of all world nations, irrespective of their size, and providing possibilities and conditions for a rise in their economic potential, so that they may play an ever more significant part in the international division of labour.

Special attention was paid to the efforts to be made to halt the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, settle the conflicts in various parts of the world by political means alone, through negotiations, create an international political climate providing the best conditions for the development of an unhampered trade, freed of all barriers and restrictions.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Ceausescu Receives U.S. Businessmen

AU062050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/10/1983 -- On Thursday, October 6, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received a group of American businessmen, members of the Joint Economic Commission and of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, attending the proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Commission, as well as businessmen participating in the Bucharest International Fair.

Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Ioan Avram, Gheorghe Caranfil, Ion Tesu, Petre Gilgea, ministers; Florea Dumitrescu, adviser to the president of the republic, minister secretary of state; Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, attended the interview. The ambassador of Romania in Washington and the U.S. ambassador in Bucharest were also present.

During the interview, President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted the U.S. guests, and showed that the current proceedings of the Joint Romanian-U.S. Economic Commission were highly important in finding ways to develop the economic relations between Romania and the U.S.A.

Malcolm Baldridge, U.S. secretary of commerce, and Milton F. Rosenthal, chairman for the USA of the Romanian U.S. Economic Council, president of the Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Company, addressed the audience. They warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for having been received by him, for the hospitality extended to them in Romania. They also expressed their wish and determination to work for a still stronger development of the cooperation and relations between the U.S.A. and Romania, pointing out the usefulness of the Romanian-U.S. contacts in achieving an actually free commerce, equitable bilateral economic exchanges which should reflect the real possibilities of the two countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu made an address to the participants in the interview. The audience listened attentively to the address of the Romanian head of state and punctuated it with strong applause.

ATTENDANCE AT ZHIVKOV BUCHAREST ARRIVAL

AU061704 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Along with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the following comrades came to Bucharest-Otopeni Airport on the morning of 6 October to welcome BCP General Secretary, Todor Zhivkov: Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Miu Dobrescu, Ioan Totu, and members of the party Central Committee, the government, generals, and other officials. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is accompanied by the following Comrades: Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the Joint Bulgarian-Romanian Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; and other officials.

A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reviewed the honor guard.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on 6 October visited the Brazi Petrochemical Combine, the Ploiesti Chemical Equipment Enterprise, and the Ploiesti Bearings Enterprise.

Ceausescu, Zhivkov Talks Begin

AU061925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/10/1983 -- Official talks started at Snagov on October 6 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The talks are attended for Romania by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Aurel Duma, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the general secretary of the party and president of the republic; Gheorghe Cioara, Romania's ambassador in Sofia; and for Bulgaria by Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the BCP, minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Niko Yakhiel, member of the CC of the BCP, adviser to the general secretary of the CC of the BCP; Todor Stoychev Todorov, Bulgaria's ambassador in Bucharest. The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual regard and understanding.

Ceausescu, Zhivkov Exchange Toasts

AU62110 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] This evening Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner at Snagov House in honor of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The dinner was attended by Romanian and Bulgarian officials. During the dinner, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov raised toasts.

In his toast, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted and welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Romania on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government, and himself personally. He stressed that this new visit and meeting conform with the spirit of traditional Romanian-Bulgarian summit meetings aimed at adopting joint measures to develop cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. These meetings have led in the past to identifying new fields of cooperation, contributed to strengthening friendship between our parties and peoples, and served the interests of socialism and international cooperation and peace. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that this new round of talks will also reach joint conclusions on identifying new targets for bilateral cooperation.

After reviewing a number of problems in international life, the RCP secretary general stressed that Romania is firmly determined to work, along with all socialist countries, all European peoples, and all peace-loving forces, for disarmament and against the deployment of new nuclear missiles. Expressing the conviction that this new meeting will strengthen both bilateral and international cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made a toast advocating an ever more durable cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and wished ever greater successes to the friendly Bulgarian people along the road of socialist construction.

In his toast, Comrade Todor Zhivkov thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to him and extended greetings on behalf of the friendly Bulgarian people. The high ranking guest pointed out that this traditional friendship visit is part and parcel of overall Romanian-Bulgarian relations and aims at developing these relations in manifold fields. He expressed the conviction that this visit will give new impetus to cooperation and friendship between Romania and Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov then referred to a number of international problems and expressed satisfaction with the talks held thus far. He gave a toast in favor of cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

At an official ceremony held this evening at Snagov House, Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu the "Georgi Dimitrov" jubilee medal for great merits in promoting Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and the friendship and cooperation between our countries and for their contribution to developing the communist and workers movement and to the struggle for peace and happiness for all peoples.

PUNGAN RECEIVES SERBIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

AU052159 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1941 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/10/1983 -- The delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia led by its president, Branislav Ikonic, had a meeting on October 5 with Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania. The guests visited the "Electronica" enterprise in Bucharest and the "1 Mai" enterprise of Ploiesti, as well as the state Farming Enterprise of Valea Calugareasca. The same day, the ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bucharest, Milos Melovski, gave a cocktail party.

ANDREI MEETS WITH DIGNITARIES AT UNITED NATIONS

AU062056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 6/10/1983 -- The Romanian chief delegate to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, met with the president of the current session of the General Assembly, Jorge Illueca Panama.

The Romanian foreign minister also had separate interviews with the foreign ministers of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Jordan, Malta, People's China, Uruguay, Cyprus, Mexico, Qatar and Kuwait.

During the interviews, aspects were approached of the development of Romania's relations with the respective countries on an economic plane and in other domains of mutual interest. Opinions were exchanged on current international issues included in the agenda of the UN General Assembly's session.

The Romanian foreign minister also met Faraq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization. During the talks reference was made to the relations of friendship and solidarity between Romania and the PLO, and the wish was expressed to further strengthen them; views were also exchanged on questions in the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly.

Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei also met with the general secretary of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, and with (Edwin Mroz) president of the Institute of Studies on East-West Security.

SPILJAK ASSESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU061240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- "The statesmen of developed and developing countries attending the UN General Assembly session in New York this year have held an open discussion on the vital issues of the contemporary world," Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, emphasized upon his return to Belgrade from the seat of the world organization.

Following his arrival in Belgrade, Mika Spiljak made a statement for the Yugoslav press, radio, and television inwhich he pointed out that this year the UN General Assembly session is being held under conditions of very tense international political, military, and economic relations between the superpowers and between the blocs.

"This situation has been reflected in the atmosphere at the session," Mika Spiljak stressed. "All speakers expressed their concern over the situation and the relations dominant in the world today, but at the same time the desire was expressed to overcome this situation, to end confrontations, and to initiate agreements and accords.

"The General Assembly session opened with the participation of the heads of state or government who held a special meeting at the initiative of the seventh nonaligned summit and at the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. More than 20 heads of state or government attended two meetings; this gathering showed that a dialogue is possible in this situation.

"At the General Assembly session, the statesmen of developed and developing countries held an open discussion on the vital issues of the contemporary world. Economic problems, disarmament, and political relations were discussed. An open dialogue was held. This dialogue on the great problems that burden the contemporary world characterized the beginning of this session. It has been demonstrated, at least in the first 8 days during which I participated, how strongly the nonaligned policy and principles are felt at this great gathering. The states whose countries are not in the Nonaligned Movement have also invoked this policy and these principles. The meeting of the heads of state or government held in New York at the initiative of the seventh nonaligned summit certainly contributed to this. The meeting was held as a result of the needs of the very grave international situation, which can be improved only on the basis of the principles presented by the nonaligned countries which would make it possible to avoid a further increase in tension. These are some of the essential characteristics of this session."

Answering a question as to whether there have been any optimistic voices indicating that this situation can be overcome, President Spiljak said: "I think that optimism is indicated by the fact that, in addition to a general attitude in favor of overcoming this situation, a large number of statesmen expressed the desire to open a dialogue, to put an end to the arms race, and others invoked the results of the Madrid meeting as an indication of possibilites for moving toward dialogue, agreements, and accords, and noted the need to follow this example in further practice and to build further dialogue on disarmament on the basis of this experience. Accordingly, the mood exists in favor of negotiations and of calming the situation."

Asked to say something more about his contacts with other statesmen in New York, President Spiljak said: "Yes, I held a great number of meetings and talks with the heads of state or government and exchanged views with them on the international situation and bilateral realtions. I met with 18 heads of state or government, and Lazar Mojsov held meetings with more than 30 ministers of foreign affairs. The representatives of other countries expressed their interest in and their desire to meet with us, and we were alo interested in that.

What was involved in this connection were mutually beneficial meetings at which we exchanged information and agreed on joint actions to reduce tension and calm the situation in the world. Therefore the substance of our talks and exchanges of views was the same as that which was at the center at attention of the General Assembly session itself."

In conclusion, President Spiljak expressed his expectation that despite the fact that it is being held in a very grave international situation, this session of the UN General Assembly will encourage the initiatives and have a positive effect in the direction of reducing tension and improving international relations.

MOJSOV ADDRESS TO NONALIGNED COUNTRIES AT UN

LD052115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- "In cooperation with all nonaligned and other developing countries, Yugoslavia will do all in its power to contribute to the development of our unity and solidarity, the quest for a way out of the present deep crisis, and the opening of brighter prospects for the future."

This was stated by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, at the ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries which began in the UN headquarters last night. Fully endorsing the evaluations of the present international situation set out in the draft communique to be published at the end of this meeting, the head of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat, Lazar Mojsov, said: "Facing the threatening military conflict between the two superpowers and a deep crisis of the world economy, mankind has come dangerously close to the brink of a world catastrophe. The intensified arms race, the increasingly extensive use of force in international relations, and absence of the genuine readiness of the most developed countries to cooperate in restructuring unequal international economic relations have provoked the most dangerous crisis since World War II.

"Confrontation and constant tension between the superpowers and blocs, which have dangerously increased recently, substantially fan the present world crisis. The nonaligned and other developing countries are affected most by such a situation.

"Their territories are used as arenas for rivalry by conflicting blocs and for local wars. They experience a dramatic slowing down of economic development which brings their national economies to the limit of endurance.

"Despite outside pressure and internal differences, nonalignment has always been a factor of stability in the world and a protagonist of constructive dialogue and struggle for peace and equal cooperation. The positive impact of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement has provided an incentive for the peoples' resolve to resist all forms of foreign domination, interference in their internal affairs, and hegemony.

"The historic role of nonalignment is, among other things, to contribute to mitigating and surmounting bloc confrontation. The importance of the nonaligned policy and movement is recognized today even by those countries which have been belittling its influence on the international situation for years.

"It is therefore quite natural and necessary for nonaligned countries to work as one and contribute to mitigating and overcoming the present crisis in international relations. We shall attain this if we remain loyal to the stands and principles of the Nonaligned Movement confirmed at numerous meetings of the nonaligned countries, and especially at the last summit conference in New Delhi.

"At this moment, the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned countries is of the greatest importance because their principled stand on world questions brings moral pressure to bear on the great powers to respect the stands proclaimed by the international community at large.

"By remaining united, the nonaligned countries operate as a moral force which imposes the need on the two superpowers to reestablish dialogue and negotiations in the interest of world peace and cooperation, and in so doing, prevent the introduction of tension and conflict within the Nonaligned Movement. Nonaligned countries must not allow themselves to be dragged into global rivalry from positions of force or into rivalry of strategic concepts at odds with nonalignment.

"As in the past, they must take advantage of every opportunity, individually or jointly, to morally influence the great powers and blocs to overcome the present reciprocal conflicts and to return to the path of substantial negotitaions and cooperation.

"The meetings of heads of state or government at the beginning of the 38th UN General Assembly session have demonstrated that dialogue is possible despite problems and difficulties. This is the sign which encourages and which, in our view, can boost efforts toward joint action to reduce tension and resolve accumulated world problems.

"The most important question at these meetings was the world economic situation, and, in fact, efforts to resolve world economic problems are priority efforts. It is obvious that even the most developed countries are not immue to disruptions in the world economy, but there can be no doubt that the present recession has affected developing countries most. Their debts are enormous and exceed their ability to pay.

"In the absence of foreign liquidity, developing countries are compelled to use fresh loans, which significantly limit their investment activities. An appropriate solution for this and other acute questions of international economic relations can be sought only through joint dialogue in which the interests of all the countries are respected.

"We must make fresh efforts in this General Assembly session to resolve the problems connected with the start of global negotiations, encourage solutions to the debt problems of developing countries, and initiate a dialogue in connection with the international conference on finances and development.

Economic problems were given an adequate place in the proposed draft communique, as were other most important points regarding the joint activity of nonaligned countries at the 38th General Assembly session. We thought a shorter communique should have been adopted. However, we consider that an all-embracing communique is necessary after all, because the problems we are confronting are great and complex.

"The disarmament problem at this session has assumed great importance in view of the intensified arms race, particularly the nuclear one. The nonaligned countries must insist that the great powers immediately embark on reaching agreements reducing nuclear strategic arms and medium-range missiles and banning nuclear weapons tests and chemical weapons.

"These should be the first steps toward all-embracing negotiations on nuclear and conventional disarmament, the banning of all mass-destruction weapons and measures to prevent nulcear war and any war in general.

"At every session our action is directed at ("overcoming) existing crises in the world. During this General Assembly session, we should renew our efforts to devise equitable and lasting solutions to those questions which seriously threaten the independence, sovereignty and freedom of many nonaligned countries.

"The crisis in the Middle East, whose core is the unresolved Palestinian question, is continually aggravated and threatens to change into a conflict of even wider proportions. In addition to upholding the Nonaligned Movement's stands on this question, we should act through the committee of eight nonaligned countries set up at the seventh summit in New Delhi to provide full support for the PLO and its unity.

"In connection with the nonaligned countries' efforts to seek ways and means to halt the war between Iraq and Iran, we welcome the further involvement of Mrs Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to contact the governments of the two countries in order to devise a joint basis for an equitable and peaceful solution of this tragic conflict.

"As far as Namibia is concerned, our efforts for urgent implementation of Security Council resolution No 435 should be more resolute and our support for SWAPO even more forceful. The problem of Cyprus should be resolved on the basis of existing UN decisions. We support the current OAU actions directed at resolving the problem of Chad and the Western Sahara. We sincerely hope that a decisive breakthrough can be attained in the quest for a solution to these problems.

"We must cooperate to achieve better prospects for an equitable solution of the questions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea in keeping with the stand adopted at the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi, and with General Assembly resolutions. We must support the efforts of the Contadora Group of countries for a political solution to the situation in Central America. When discussing all these and other questions on the agenda of the 38th General Assebmly session, the nonaligned countries must, as always, be united in their activity so that the decisions adopted are in accordance with their principles and objectives. It is also necessary to work to strengthen the role and efficiency of the united stand and to implement General Assembly and Security Council decisions. The nonaligned countries should continue to intensify mutual cooperation and to implement the program of actions from New Delhi as far as their possibilities permit.

"I should particularly like to stress the need for a more active approach by the nonaligned countries to preparations for the forthcoming conference of information ministers in Jakarta and for the Nairobi world conference on the role of women in developing countries. In this connection, we consider that the coordinating countries should meet and discuss various aspects of joint interest so that, in the course of 1984, they can hold a plenary meeting of nonaligned and other developing countries on the development of the role of women in developing countries, in keeping with the recommendations of the seventh summit. The nonaligned countries have a great role to play, and a great responsibility at this session. The coming period should confirm the vitality of our movement and the value of the ideas which guide us. It is therefore even more important that we make a full contribution to joint actions during the 38th session of the General Assembly."

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

AU051842 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1833 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] As we have informed you, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the National Reconstruction Junta of Nicaragua, arrived this evening on a 4-day official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

Our reporter has just informed us that the distinguished guest from this Central American state was welcomed by his host Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other high Yugoslav personalities. During the visit the two statesmen will conduct an exhaustive bilateral dialogue and vital questions from the field on international relations will also be discussed. The Nicaraguan delegation also includes four ministers of several economic departments, so this meeting will also offer an opportunity for deepening the economic cooperation of the two countries.

Meets Spiljak

LD061916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Nicaraguan talks between Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, opened today at the White Palace at Dedinje. On the Yugoslav side the talks are attended by Dr Rikard Stajner and Dimitrije Tasic, members of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others; while on the Nicaraguan side the talks are attended by Herty Lewites, minister of tourism and information; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade; and Emilio Baltodano Cantanero, minister of industry.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed pleasure over the first visit to Yugoslavia by a Nicaraguan delegation at the level of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction, which is Nicaragua's collective leadership. During the talks Dr Sergio Ramirez informed the hosts about the development of Nicaragua and the present dangerous tension in Central America at a time when Nicaragua is making every effort to preserve its independence and, together with the "Contadora Group," to strive for a peaceful solution of the crisis in this area. Ramirez emphasized his country's membership in the movement of nonaligned countries. Nicaragua, he said, strives to develop good relations with as many countries in the world as possible, above all with the nonaligned and the countries of Latin America.

Mika Spiljak informed the senior guest and his associates about the development of Yugoslavia and outlined the basic traits which characterize the nonaligned and socialist Yugoslav policy. Spiljak expressed Yugoslavia's support for Nicaragua's independence and especially for the efforts which the "Contadora Group" is making for peace in Central America. The situation in Central America was also discussed recently by Mika Spiljak and Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, during their meeting in the United Nations. The second part of the talks between Mika Spiljak and Dr Sergio Ramirez will begin tomorrow evening. At the same time, ministerial talks are also being held. The ministers are discussing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, especially as regards the use of the $10 million credit which Yugoslavia granted to Nicaragua earlier.

Before today's talks, Dr Sergio Ramirez visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and placed flowers on President Tito's grave. He also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Hero at Avala.

Luncheon Speeches Reported

LD061939 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, hosted a formal luncheon today in honor of Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, at the White Palace at Dedinje.

During the luncheon, which was held in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

Turning to his guest, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said among other things: "Allow me to take this opportunity to welcome you warmly again and to wish you a pleasant stay in our country on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and myself.

Comrade Ramirez, I am glad to be able to welcome you as the first high-ranking visitor to come to us from friendly Nicaragua. Though our relations are not backed by a long tradition, we have a fruitful balance of mutual meetings. There is an important quality in them, because every meeting, the same as our meeting today, represents another step forward in our close relations and friendship on the basis of the common principles which we and other nonaligned countries [word indistinct] in international relations. I still have fresh momories of the meeting which I had a short time ago with esteemed Comrade Ortega during the 38th UN General Assembly session.

We also view your visit as a powerful confirmation of the fact that our Nicaraguan friends, the same as ourselves, approach the development of our mutual relations and cooperation with the greatest attention. We followed with understanding and supported the courageous struggle waged by your people under the leadership of the Sandinista front. The peoples of Yugoslavia and the Nicaraguan people, in their own specific and different historical circumstances, won their freedom and independence with their own resources and took the road of socialist development. Today we reached the conclusion that we can enrich our cooperation with fresh, qualitatively better contents, which will best serve the prosperity of our peoples and made a concrete contribution to the realization of the important decisions of nonaligned countries' meetings on firmer mutual links and reliance on one's own resources.

Highly-developed relations between nonaligned countries, such as our two countries, also have a much wider significance. On their part they help our movement play a more effective role in settling major international and economic problems on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. This is all the more important today when the world is facing what is perhaps the most dangerous development of events in the past several decades. The confrontation between the blocs is growing worse. It is accompanied by an accelerated arms race, the increasingly frequent use of force, and the increasingly grave economic crisis in the world. This last is hitting nonaligned and other developing countries hardest. This situation has not spared the region in which your country lies, where it is today particularly exposed to pressures, interference, and intervention from outside. The roads to peace and stability in Latin America, the same as in the rest of the world, cannot be built unless respect is shown by all others, by the entire international community, for the independence and sovereignty of countries and nations. They are not attainable without a constructive dialogue and peaceful settlement of disputes, and presuppose resolute opposition to every attempt at foreign domination. The value of these principles was once more confirmed at the summit in New Delhi.

Together with other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia advocates the peaceful settling of the crisis situation facing Central America through negotiations with the participation of all the interested countries. The principles also underlie the efforts of the "Contadora Group," which enjoy nonaligned and socialist Yugoslavia's full support. This is all the more so as we have always consistently supported the right of peoples to make their own decisions on their own political, economic, and social development and to do so freely and fully in deeping with the integrity of their national independence. This is our permanent orientation, which stems from our own struggle. This makes us still more aware of the experiences which the friendly people of Nicaragua are undergoing today while defending the achievements of their revolution.

This is why I lay particular stress on our cooperation and constant dialogue in the implementation of the policy of nonalignment. This is why I lay particular stress on the need to work constantly, together with other nonaligned countries, for our original principles. In them lies the guarantee of the consolidation of the nonbloc, independent role of our movement in international relations. At the same time, this represents a reliable way of strengthening one's own and our joint security and independence. The meetings between the heads of state or government during the 38th UN General Assembly session, in which our two countries also participated, confirmed the broad readiness to search for ways out of the present crisis through joint activity. All this shows how wide the areas of Yugoslav-Nicaraguan cooperation are both in bilateral and in international spheres. During these past few years we hve done a great deal, but together we have been able to see that we can do more and better. I am sure that these efforts will not fail to materialize. Your present visit to Yugoslavia is an important and concrete contribution to everything that lies ahead and you, and your aides will be able to acquaint yourselves closely with the efforts which our peoples are making for better social and economic development on the basis of socialist self-management."

Giving thanks for the cordial welcome, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, said: "We are on a visit to Yugoslavia on an exceptionally important mission entrusted to us by the Junta and the Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua. At a time when a battle is being waged in our country in the defense of the revolution, we are also trying to increase our friendly relations with the government and people of Yugoslavia. Our country and people had the good fortune to carry out an authentic revolution on Latin American soil."

In continuation of his toast the high guest expressed the conviction that the revolutionary struggle undertaken by the people of Nicaragua will be successful. He added that the revolutionary government was already formed in his country in July 1979 when the reactionary regime was overthrown and that only a few months later Nicaragua obtained its place at the conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries which was held in Havana.

Our revolution was born with the sincere desire to belong to the movement of the nonaligned countries, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado emphasized in his toast at the luncheon held in the White Palace. The guest then concluded that the Government of Nicaragua considers the Nonaligned Movement the natural place for its foreign political activities.

"We know that we can learn much from the Yugoslavs, our friends. We know that this country was created by the struggle waged by its peoples and in this respect, I think, there is much similarity," Ramirez emphasized. The high guest then pointed out the great role of President Tito as a fighter, revolutionary, and statesman.

Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, expressed the conviction that this visit will produce positive results which will be reflected in the field of political as well as economic relations and cooperation. He added that the people of Nicaragua are following with great interest the talks and contacts of the delegation of the Junta and Government of Nicaragua in Yugoslavia. "Our people appreciate the friendship and support extended by friends," Ramirez concluded.

The formal luncheon was attended by a large number of guests, outstanding personalities of the sociopolitical life in Yugoslavia, and members of the delegation of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Talks With Markovic

LD062109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1843 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and member of the Sandinista Assembly of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), who is in our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

During a friendly conversation they emphasized the interest of the LCY and of the FSLN of Nicaragua to expand and strengthen mutual cooperation, for which real possibilities exist. Ramirez spoke about the activities of the FSLN and other democratic and patriotic forces in the struggle for the preservation of an independent development of Nicaragua and the consolidation of the revolution.

Both sides expressed concern about the deterioration of the situation in Central America and the increasingly aggressive foreign pressure on Nicaragua in an attempt to destabilize it and to endanger the historic achievements of the Sandinista revolution. Proceeding from the principled Yugoslav stance to support countries which are exposed to foreign pressure and interference, Markovic expressed full support and solidarity of the League of Communists, the working class, and working people of our country with the people of nonaligned Nicaragua in the struggle for the preservation of independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and for the consolidation of the revolution. He emphasized that the LCY advocates an end to all aspects of pressure on Nicaragua because it is the inalienable right of the people of Nicaragua to constantly determine the road of its social development without interference. "We support the actions by the 'Contadora Group' and welcome all efforts to solve the crisis in Central America in a permanent way through negotiations," Markovic said.

Special emphasis in the talks was placed on the role and importance of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement, especially in the present intense international situation, in the struggle for the preservation of peace, independence of peoples, cooperation, and development of all countries.

Meets Assembly Officials

LD062116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1927 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of Nicaragua's junta, tonight visited the SFRY Assembly and had talks with Vojo Srzentic, president of the Assembly, about the friendly relations between the two countries and the cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and the Nicaraguan Council of State.

The talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, were attended by Dr Anton Vratusa, chairman of the Foreign Political Committee of the SFRY Assembly; Boro Petkovski, chairman of the Legislative Commission; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade; and Emilio Baltodano, minister of industry.

Vojo Srzentic acquainted the high guest with the functioning of the delegate system and with Assembly activities, and especially emphasized Yugoslavia's support for Nicaragua's efforts to preserve the achievements of the revolution, independence, and sovereignty.

Sergio Ramirez explained the activities of the Nicaraguan Council of State as well as preparations for further democratic institutionalization of the revolution in Nicaragua.